TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

LADIES' ONE PRICE FANCY FUR STORE!



JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 Arch St., between 7th & 8th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
(Late of 818 Market St.)
Importer,
Manufacturer of and
Dealer in all kinds of
FANCY FURS.

Having removed to my New Store, 718 Arch St., and being now engaged entirely in the manufacture and sale of *Fancy Furs*, which, in accordance with the "*One Price Principle*," I have *marked* at the *lowest possible prices* consistent with a reasonable profit, I would solicit a visit from those in want of Furs for either ladies' or childrens' wear, and an inspection of my selection of those goods, satisfied, as I am, of my ability to please in every desired essential.

☞ Persons at a distance, who may find it inconvenient to call personally, need only name the article they wish, together with the price, and instructions for sending, and forward the order to my address—money accompanying—to insure a satisfatory compliance with their wishes.

August 22, 1860.-5m.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale, that fine and profitable stand, in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on Allegheny street, opposite the Broad Top Coal Depot, and known as "*The Broad Top House.*"

The house is furnished with bedding, &c., all of which, belonging to the undersigned, will be sold with the house.

This stand is one of the best in the county, and owing to its favorable location, always has a large run of custom. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next.—Those wishing to purchase, will call upon Thomas P. Campbell, Esq., who will make known the terms, &c.

Aug. 22, 1860.-3m. A. MOEBUS.

HAINES BROS.' OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION

PIANO FORTES,



Celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish. These Pianos have always taken the *FIRST PREMIUM* when placed in competition with other makers. CHALLENGE ALL COMPETITION. A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS from $45 to $350.

☞ Every Instrument warranted.

GEO. L. WALKER'S
Piano and Melodeon Depot,
S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

July 25, 1860.-6m.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.



SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

G. A. & E. A. LANDELL,
No. 110 North Wharves, Philadelphia,
MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR SALE
CANDLES,
Spermaceti, Patent Sperm, Hydraulic, Adamantine, Hotel, Car and Tallow Candles.
OILS,
Pure Sperm, Lard Bleached Whale, Sea Elephant, Strained Whale, Tanners', Curriers', Palm, Oleine, and Red Oils.
SOAPS,
White, Yellow, Brown, Chemical Olive, Fancy, and other Soaps.
Aug. 15, 1860.-3m.

FARMERS' & DEALERS' HEADQUARTERS!!!

HANCOCK, CAMP & CO., Produce and General Commission Merchants, No. 47, North Water St., below Arch St., Philadelphia.

☞ Agents for all Guano's Super Phosphates of Lime, Poudrettes, and other kinds of Fertilizers.

☞ All descriptions of *Country Produce* taken in exchange or sold on *Commission*.

☞ Quick sales and immediate returns are guaranteed upon all consignments.

☞ We are the *sole Agents* for the best articles of Vinegar made in this city and elsewhere.

July 18, 1860.-6m.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water*.

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, July 25, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XVI. HUNTINGDON, PA., OCTOBER 10, 1860. NO. 16.

LETTER
FROM
HON. AMOS KENDALL
TO
HON. JAMES L. ORR,
of South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1860.

HON. JAMES L. ORR—*My Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 15th ult., reached Washington while I was absent in the North.

Though I did not contemplate when I wrote you on the 9th ult., anything beyond a limited private correspondence, yet, having no opinion on the portenteous condition of public affairs which I have a motive to conceal, or am ashamed to avow, I cheerfully comply with your suggestions.

You quote from my former letter the declaration that "my mind is equally clear that the South has long had a peaceful remedy within her reach, and has it still, though impaired by the recent conduct of some of her sons," and you ask of me a full explanation of my opinions on that point as well as "the remedy to be resorted to by us (the South) should the Government in November pass into the hands of a party whose declared purpose is to destroy our property, amounting in value at the present time to not less than three billions one hundred and fifty millions of dollars." You ask, "Can it be prudent, safe or manly in the South to submit to the domination of a party whose declared purpose is to destroy such an amount of property and subvert our whole social and industrial policy?"

In a subsequent part of your letter you call my attention to certain grievances endured by the South, and conclude your commentary thereon as follows, viz:

"Is it wise, if we do not intend to submit to such consequences, to allow a Black Republican President to be inaugurated, and put him in possession of the Army, the Navy, the Treasury, the armories and arsenals, the public property—in fact the whole machinery of the Government with its appendants and appurtenances? If the South should think upon this subject as I do, no Black Republican President should ever execute any law within her borders unless at the point of the bayonet and over the dead bodies of her slain sons."

I shudder at such sentiments coming from one whose sincerity I cannot doubt. The time was when 150,000 men tendered their services to the President to aid him if necessary in executing the laws of the United States; the time will be when 200,000 men will volunteer for a like purpose, should resistance be made to his legitimate authority, no matter by what party he may be elected.

There seems to me to be in the course recommended to the South, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency, a fatuity little short of madness. Would you pull down the canopy of heaven because wrong and crime exist beneath it? Would you break up the earth on which we tread because earth-quakes sometimes heave it and pestilence walks its surface? This Union, sir, is too precious to the people it protects, North and South, East and West, to be broken up, even should a Black Republican be elected President next November. Should the attempt be made, an united North and three-fourths of a divided South would spring to the rescue. No, no, the remedy for the evils of which you justly complain are to be found within the Union, and not among its bloody ruins.

I admit that the grievances which you enumerate are hard to be borne; but a few Southern men are not without responsibility for their existence. The general sentiment of the country, North and South, at the close of the Revolutionary war was Anti-Slavery. It has changed in the South, but remains unchanged in the North. There, however, it has been roused to unwonted activity by the preachings of fanatics and the denunciations of political demagogues, aided not a little by the arts, the language and the violence of Southern disunionists.

It is needless to give in detail all the causes which have brought the politics of the country to their present deplorable condition. Suffice it to say that you have long had in the South a small party of able men whose aim has been to destroy the Union; that, as a preliminary to their main design, they have sought to break up the Democratic Party; that their means for accomplishing this end were to act with it, and force upon it every possible issue obnoxious to the general sentiment of the North; that they have dragged after them the true Union men of the South, partly through their fears of being considered laggard in their devotion to Southern interests, and partly through ambition for political distinction; to make the Democratic Party as odious as possible at the North, they became, the advocates of Slavery on principle, justified the African Slave-trade, and denounced the laws prohibiting it. By these acts and frequent threats of disunion they enabled the enemies of Democracy in the North to denounce them as Pro-Slavery men, and to all this they added occasional taunts that they were no more to be relied upon for the protection of Southern rights than their opponents. By these means the Democratic Party was reduced before the last Presidential election to a minority in most of the Northern States, and in the residue had the utmost difficulty in maintaining their ascendency.—In the meantime, the Union men in the South, had measurably ceased to consider the Democratic Party as friendly to the Union; and the Union sentiment, particularly in the border Slave States, whose interests in its preservation is pre-eminent, sought expression through the American Party. To such an extent had the Democratic Party been weakened by the insidious policy of their Disunion allies, that they had the utmost difficulty in electing an old practical statesman over a young man who had nothing to recommend him beyond a few successful explorations of our wilderness territory.

There were those who foresaw that longer affiliation with Southern Disunionists would inevitably destroy the ascendency of the Democratic Party, and a feeble and fruitless effort was made to induce the President to lay the foundations of his Administration on the rock of the Union, and cut loose from those who were seeking to destroy it. For reasons, no doubt patriotic, but to me inexplicable, the reverse of that policy was pursued. The support of the Lecompton Constitution, which the country generally believed to be a fraud, was made the test of Democracy; one leading Democrat after another was proscribed because they would not submit to the test, and as if to deprive Northern Democrats of the last hope of successfully vindicating the rights of the South, an act of Congress was passed for the admission of Kansas into the Union at once, provided she would consent to become a slave-holding State, but postponing her admission indefinitely if she refused.

In your published letter you justly condemn the seceders from the Charleston Convention, who, you think, ought to have remained, and prevented the nomination of a candidate who is obnoxious to the South. Do you not perceive, sir, that the secession was a part of the programme for breaking up the Democratic Party? And is it not palpable that after absolutely vacating their seats at Charleston, they went to Baltimore for the mere purpose of more effectually completing the work of destruction by drawing off another detachment? I, Sir, entertain no doubt that the secession was the result most desired by the disunionists; that the object of the new issue then gotten up was merely to form a pretext for secession, and that its adoption was the last thing they desired or designed.

Glance a moment at a few facts: Alabama, led by an open disunionist, went to Cincinnati, in 1856, under instructions to secede unless the equal rights of all the States in the Territories should be conceded and incorporated into the platform of the Democratic Party. The concession was made, and they had no opportunity to secede.

They came to Charleston under the same leader, again instructed to secede unless the Convention would put into the platform a new plank, the effect of which, if adopted, would be further to disgust and alienate the Northern Democracy. In this instance the *sine qua non* was not complied with, and the Disunionists floated off on the rejected plank into an unknown sea, unfortunately carrying with them a large number of good and true Union men.

And what is this principle, the non-recognition of which has riven asunder the Democratic Party and apparently threatens the dissolution of the Union? It is that, *it is the right and duty of Congress to legislate for the protection of slave property in the Territories.*

Now, I take it upon me to say that a more latitudinarian and dangerous claim of power in Congress never was advanced by Federalists of the Hamilton school. Look at it in a constitutional and practical light: If Congress have the right to legislate for the protection of slave property in the Territories, they have a right to legislate for the protection of all other property; and if they have a right to legislate for the protection of property, they have a right to legislate for the protection of persons. The assumption that they can legislate for the protection of slave property leads, logically and inevitably, to the conclusion that they have power to legislate for the Territories in *all cases whatsoever.* If you can put your finger on the grant of this power in the Constitution, *please put it also on its limitations,* if any can be found. Upon this principle, Congress may acquire an empire outside of the organic States, over which it may exercise unlimited power, governing it as the Roman Senate did their conquered provinces. And this under a Constitution which jealously restricts the exclusive power of legislation by Congress to a few spots of land purchased, with the consent of the States, for specified objects, and *grants no power of general legislation over a Territory whatsoever.*

To verify these positions we need only advert to the Constitution. Among the grants of power to Congress is the following viz:

"To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings."

Mark the jealousy with which this power is restricted. For the protection of the Government even it is limited to a Territory not exceeding ten miles square, and it cannot be exercised over the "forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings," situated within the States, unless the land on which they may be located shall be first purchased with "the consent of the Legislatures" of those States. Is it conceivable that the wise men who restricted the exclusive power of legislation in Congress to a territory not exceeding ten miles square, did, by any indirection, grant that power broadly enough to cover the whole continent outside of the organized States, should it be annexed by purchase or conquest?

The following provision is the only one in the Constitution which has been chiefly, if not exclusively relied upon to sustain the position that Congress has any power whatsoever to legislate over the Territories, viz:

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States."

The word "*Territory*" used in this provision obviously means *land* and nothing else. The United States, at the time when the Constitution was adopted, owned an immense amount of land north of the Ohio River, and these lands Congress was authorized to "dispose of," That the word "Territory" means *property* is conclusively shown by its connection with the words "and other property."—"*Territory and other property.*" The territory spoken of, therefore, is *property in lands.*

"Rules and regulations" are a grade of legislation somewhat below the dignity of laws; but admitting them in this case to have the same effect, on what are they to operate? Simply on the property of the United States, not on any other property, nor on persons, except so far as they may be connected with the public property. To this extent, and no further, is the power of Congress to legislate over a Territory granted to Congress, and whenever all the lands and other property are disposed of, the "rules and regulations" become obsolete, and the power of legislation granted in this clause, is thenceforth in abeyance.

Moreover, this grant of power extends as well to property within a State as within a Territory. In a State the general power of legislation is in the State Legislature; yet the power of Congress to make "rules and regulations" respecting the public property, is the same in a State as in a Territory. The scope of the grant can, of course, be no greater in the Territory than in a State, and it necessarily follows that this clause of the Constitution confers on Congress no general power of legislation, either within States or Territories.

It is not a satisfactory reply to this argument to say that such a power has, to some extent, been exercised, Is it better to acquiesce in and extend the usurpation than to put a stop to it, as in the case of the United States Bank, by bringing the Government back to the constitutional test? Which is safest for the South, the constitutional principle that Congress shall not legislate for the Territories at all, or the adoption of a principle unknown to the Constitution, which, in its general application, would not only defeat the object it is advanced to promote, but would enable the Free State majority to surround the Slaveholding States and encircle the Union with an empire outside the organized States, over which that majority should exercise the power of unlimited and exclusive legislation? If such an idea be chimerical, the apprehension is not chimerical that the Black Republicans, should they acquire the control of all branches of the Government, will use the claim now set up for Congressional legislation over one species of property in the Territories, as an apology for assuming the power of general legislation, involving the power to destroy as well as to protect.

The Constitution of the United States was not made for Territories but for States, as its name implies. It has, by strict rules of construction, nothing to do with the Territories outside of the States united, beyond the protection and disposition of the common property therein. It seems to contemplate that the Territories shall be left to themselves until they have a population adequate to the formation of a respectable community, when their independence should be acknowledged and their admission into the Union granted on the sole condition that they adopt a Republican Government.

But if there be a doubt as to the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories, is it not safer, and far more consistent with Democratic principles to deny the power than to assume it? Some of the original States when admitted in to the Union, had not the population of a third-rate city of the present day, and no harm would likely to arise by leaving the Territories to themselves until they double the population of Delaware or Rhode Island in 1789. But would it not be incomparably better to admit them into the Union as States, with a much less population than to leave them to be a bone of contention among demagogues and disunionists, disturbing every essential interest of the country and jeopardizing the union of the existing States?

Let us briefly consider the practical workings of the remedy for Southern wrongs, which you suggest, in case a Black Republican is elected to the Presidency. You ask, "is it wise, if we do not intend to submit to such consequences, to allow a Black Republican President to be inaugurated," &c., and you say, "if the South should think upon this subject as I do, no Black Republican President should ever execute any law within her borders unless at the point of the bayonet and over the dead bodies of her slain sons."

I know there are men in the South who would sacrifice their lives and endanger the communities in which they live, upon a point of honor, and that such men often fire up with unwonted fierceness if reminded of the probable consequences of their own rashness.—But the time has come when consequences should be looked in the face, not for purposes of defiance, but that we may consider whether the policy which would lead to them is required by Southern interests or honor.

How do propose to prevent the inauguration of a Black Republican President should such an one be unfortunately elected? Will you come to this city with an armed force, and attempt to prevent an inauguration by violence? In that event, force would be met by force, and there would be instant civil war, in which the country and the world would declare the South to be the aggressor.

He *would* be inaugarated here or elsewhere in spite of you. Well, suppose you then attempt to secede from the Union and resist the execution of the laws? Every lawyer in the South knows that every citizen of every State is as much bound by the laws of the United States constitutionally enacted as by the laws of his own State, and that it is as impossible for the State to relieve its citizens from allegiance to the United States as it is for the latter to relieve them from allegiance to their own State. And it is the sworn duty of the President to take care that the laws of the U. States shall be faithfully executed upon every citizen of every State, and as long as we have a faithful President, they will be executed if the Courts, the Marshals, the Army and the Navy remain faithful to their respective trusts.

I know that much has been said in the South about reserved rights of nullification, secession, and not coercing a sovereign State, &c.; when in fact the Conventions representing the people of the several States which adopted the Constitution, made no such reservations, but bound their constituents, one and all, to allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, as firmly as similar Conventions bound them to the State Constitutions. And although the General Government cannot technically, coerce a State, it can rightfully coerce all the citizens of a State into obedience to its constitutional laws. The pretended reserved rights of nullification and secession, therefore are in effect, nothing more nor less than an outspoken right of rebellion when wrong and oppression become intolerable. But when the crisis comes, there are two parties who must necessarily decide, each for it itself, whether circumstances justify the act—the seceders and the Government of the United States.—And do you conceive that the mere election of a President entertaining obnoxious opinions, or even entertaining hostile designs against the institutions of the South, checked, as he must necessarily be, by a Senate and Judiciary, if not a House of Representatives, without one overt act, can justify any portion of the South even to their own consciences in an act of rebellion?

There is one notable feature in the attitude of the South. The cry of disunion comes—not from those who suffer most from Northern outrage, but from those who suffer least. It comes from South Carolina, and Georgia, and Alabama, and Mississippi, whose slave property is rendered comparatively secure by the intervention of other Slaveholding States between them and the Free States, and not from Delaware, and Maryland, and Virginia, and Kentucky, and Tennessee, and Missouri, which lose a hundred slaves by Abolition thieves were the first-named States lose one. Why are not the States that suffer most loudest in their cry for disunion? It is because their position enables them to see more distinctly than you do at a distance, the fatal and instant effects of such a step. As imperfect as the protection which the Constitution and laws give to their property undoubtedly is, it is better than none. They do not think it wise to place themselves in a position to have the John Browns of the North let loose upon them with no other restraints than the laws of war between independent nations construed by reckless fanatics. They prefer to fight the Abolitionists, if fight they must, *within the Union,* where their adversaries are somewhat restrained by constitutional and legal obligations. No, Sir; Delaware, Maryland and Virginia do not intend to become the theatre of desolating wars between the North and South; Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri do not intend that there peaceful channels of commerce shall become rivers of blood to gratify the ambition of South Carolina and Alabama, who at a remote distance from present danger cry out disunion.

I have said that the South has all along had a peaceful remedy and has it still. The Union sentiment is overwhelming in all the Middle and Western States, constituting two-thirds of the Republic. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are as little inclined to become frontier States as Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky. Had the present Administration cut loose from the disunionists, instead of virtually ministering to their designs, and planted itself firmly on Union ground, the secessions at Charleston and Baltimore would never have occurred, and the "Constitutional Union Party" would have been an impossibility, the Democracy would have recovered its ascendancy in the North, and an united party, embracing two-thirds of the North and of the South, would now have been marching to certain victory next November. What ought to have been the preventive, must now be the remedy. Should Lincoln in November next secure a majority of the Electors, patriotic men, North and South, without waiting for his inauguration, irrespective of party lines, and throwing aside all minor considerations, must band together for the triple purpose of preventing any attempt to break up the Union, checking the Republican party while in the ascendant and expelling them from power at the next election. Let the toast of Gen. Jackson, "*The Federal Union*—It must be preserved," become the motto of the party, while strict construction of the Constitution and a jealous regard for the rights of the State shall be its distinguishing principle and unwavering practice. Let the constitutional principle be adopted of no legislation by Congress over the Territories, or throw aside altogether the mischievous issues in relation to them, of no practical utility, gotten up by demagogues and disunionists, as means of accomplishing their own selfish ends. Let them inflexibly refuse to support, for any Federal or State officers, any man who *talks* of disunion on the one hand or "irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery" on the other. Throw aside all party leaders except such as "keep step to the music of the Union" and are prepared to battle for State rights under its banner.

Be this your "platform:" let the South rally upon it as one man, and I would pledge all but my life, that at least one-half of the North will join you in driving from power the reckless assailants of your rights and institutions. But whether the united South come up to the rescue or not, I forsee that in the natural progress of events, the central States from the Atlantic to the far West, will band together on this ground, leaving the Abolitionists of New-England and the Disunionists of the South to the harmless pastime of belching fire and fury at each other at a safe distance, protected by the patriotism and good sense of nine-tenths of their countrymen, against the evils they would bring on themselves.

Can you doubt the success of such a reunion? Not an advocate of disunion under any probable circumstances can be found among the candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

The supporters of Bell to a man, the supporters of Douglas to a man, and more than three-fourths of the supporters of Breckinridge, are staunch friends of the Union, and staunch adversaries to Northern interference with Southern institutions. When, convinced of the folly and madness of their warfare on each other as they will be after the election if not before, they band together in a common cause, and that cause the preservation of our glorious Union and its invaluable Constitution with their attendant blessings, will they not be irresistable?

How much more hopeful and cheering is a prospect like this than the contemplation of standing armies, grinding taxes, ruined agriculture, prostrate commerce, bloody battles, ravaged countries and sacked cities.—This Continent like Eastern world, is destined to have its "Northern hive:" Shall its swarms be repressed by the strong hand of the *States united,* or are they, by a dissolution of the Union, to be let loose upon the South, like the Goths and Vandals upon Southern Europe? True, their blood might, in that event, fertilize your desolated fields, but your institutions, like those of the Roman Empire, would sink to rise no more.

These are the thoughts of an old man whose only political aspirations are, that when he dies he may leave his country united, happy and free. With sincere regard.

AMOS KENDALL.

Germans and Irish, Read, Pause and Reflect.

John M. Wilson, the author of the following, a Lincoln Elector in Massachusetts, some time ago addressed a Republican meeting, in a speech of considerable length, from which we make the following extracts. The German or Irishman, who can read this and then vote for Lincoln, has very little self-respect:—

"In the heart of the foreigner beats not one single noble impulse—not one single throb of patriotism. He is so brutish and degraded that he has no sympathy for anything but cabbage and lager beer, potatoes and buttermilk, or some other abominable outlandish dish, only fit for hogs of the street or pen.

"Some tell you that many foreigners are intelligent; yes, intelligent. How in the name of Almighty God can they say it?—Look at the pot-gutted Dutchman smoking his pipe, and if you can see a ray of intelligence in that dirty, idiotic-looking face of his, show it to me? Look at the drunken, bloated, Irishman, with his rot-gut whiskey-bottle in pocket, and he drunk and swearing and reeling, and shows not in that polluted face one spark of morality, intellect or education. The idea is absurd—it is perposterous.

"We must change the laws of the land, and prevent these ignorant, degraded paupers here from voting and holding office. They are a set of unprincipled villians and ruffians, who congregate in and around our large cities and villages, and live by stealing from the Americans.

"Would you have the American to stand back, and let a bloated Irishman vote instead of yourself? See the wretch as he approaches—his knees knocking and the slobber of tobacco running down his jaws, and as he comes, you hear him hurrah for 'Dimocracy,' and here he comes fresh from the bogs, just one year ago, and wants to vote—and because the boys cry 'move him,' and he gets knocked down for his impudence, a great cry is made about it by old line demagogues. I say it is right, let them stand back.

"Again: you see a lop-eared, wide-mouthed, mullet-headed Dutchman, coming up just from some hut in the land of Krout, with the foam of beer still sticking to his horse-tail whiskers, and his breath smelling of garlic and onions enough to kill a white man three hundred yards, and before he can say anything in the world but 'Dimocrat' he must vote, and that vote counts as much as yours or mine. This is outrageous and abominable. These foreigners that have carried elections for old liners, will have to learn their places. They have no more right to vote than the brutes of the field, and have not half the sense of a good Newfoundland dog; and God knows, were I a candidate for any office, I would tell these paupers and vagabonds, these vile, dirty, filthy, degraded, idiotic foreigners, I did not want their votes, and if I ever am a candidate, I hope to God I never will get them.

Ex-President Fillmore and Douglas.

The Buffalo correspondent of the Albany (N. Y.) *Argus and Atlas,* in giving an account of the Douglas demonstration in that city, says:—

"One of the most gratifying incidents of Mr. Douglas' visits to Buffalo was his interview with Ex-President Fillmore. That gentlemen has retired from public life, and takes no part in politics; but he was one of the first; after the excitement of the reception and the speaking was over, to pay Judge Douglas a visit at the Clarendon Hotel, and welcome him to the city. The interview was on both sides marked by most cordial feelings, and Mr. Fillmore expressed himself deeply gratified at the magnificent reception that had been tendered to Mr. Douglas by the citizens of Buffalo, and at the triumphant success that had marked his progress through so many of the States of the Union."

Breckinridge Now and Then.

HE SEES IT.

At Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 1859, he sad:

I perceive a sensible loss of that spirit of brotherhood—that feeling of love for a common country—that flavor of loyalty which are at last the surest comment of the Union; so that in the present unhappy state of affairs I am almost tempted to exclaim that *we are dissolving week by week and month by month, the threads are gradually fretting themselves asunder;* and a stranger visiting Washington might imagine that the Executive of the United States was the *President of hostile Republics.* * * * * * * The Representatives from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, not to mention other Southern States, say they represent their constituents—nay, that they scarcely go as far as their constituents—and most of them declare that they *are ready at any moment for a separate Confederation.* Some of the Southern Legislatures have passed resolves of this character—*and we may safely assume that it is the true feeling of the people.*

HE DON'T SEE IT.

At Lexington, Ky., Sept., 1860, he said, forced to take the other tack by Douglas' Norfolk speech:

I have no doubt a great many gentlemen in the Southern States of the Union think that their constitutional rights will never be recognized. A *few are perhaps, per se* Disunionists, *though I doubt if there are fifty such in the Union.*

UNION IN NEW YORK.—The Committee, appointed by the monster Union meeting held in New York, last week, to form a Union Electoral Ticket, for the support of all parties in the State opposed to the election of Lincoln, have completed their labors. They present a ticket composed of 18 Douglas men, 10 Bell men, and 7 Breckinridge men.—Should this ticket be accepted by the State Committees of the parties interested, its election will be sure, and Lincoln's chances for the Presidency ended.

Douglas in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 29.—The booming of cannon shortly after noon to-day, announced the arrival of Douglas. He was received by a large multitude, and escorted to the Louisville Hotel.

This afternoon he addressed an audience of some thirty thousand people at Preston's woods. He charged that Buchanan and Breckinridge would be responsible if Lincoln was elected, as they were working to that end. Breckinridge had sacrificed himself to the bolters, who would not vote for him while in the regular Convention.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, October 10, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT-NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

REGULARLY NOMINATED DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HERSCH. V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

Let the People Know!!

That there remained in the National Convention at Baltimore, after every disorganizing Rebel had seceded, **436** regularly appointed delegates, entitled, under the rule, to cast **218** votes—**16** MORE than TWO THIRDS of a Full Convention. Let them know that, on the second ballot, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, received 181½ votes of the 218, over FORTY more than TWO-THIRDS of the whole vote present. And then, to clinch all, let them know, that the resolution declaring STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to be the unanimous choice of the Convention, passed without a single dissenting voice; so that Stephen A. Douglas actually received **218** votes—SIXTEEN votes more than two-thirds of a full Convention!

Let the People know, too, that the Seceders, Convention which nominated Breckinridge and Lane had no authority from any constituency to sit at Baltimore outside of the regular Convention—that it did not contain more than eighty or ninety delegates who had even a shadow of authority from the people to act—that it cast in all but **105** votes—not one of them properly authorized, or binding on any body—let them know this, and let them decide which was the Regular and which was the Disorganizers' Convention, and which of the nominees, Douglas or Breckinridge, is entitled to the undivided support of the National Democracy.

THE ELECTION.

"We have met the enemy and we are theirs."

Wednesday, 8 o'clock, A. M.—As we go to press, the news from the county indicate the success of the whole Opposition ticket with the exception of Wagoner, and the election of Wharton and Blair in the Senatorial and Congressional Districts. Telegraph reports place Curtin's majority in the State at 16,000.

We have fought the fight honorably with good men—have been defeated, and must submit to the will of the majority.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Some time since three or four police officers of Pittsburg made a pretty large haul of counterfeiters in Clarion and Butler counties, and discovered quite a pile of counterfeit money, dies, presses, &c., in the houses which they searched. The persons arrested were committed to the jail of the county in which they were found. One man, named James Wilson, of Sunbury, Butler county, in whose house they found dies, presses, and a considerable amount of counterfeit coin and paper money, is said to be a man of considerable means and took his arrest very hard. The men arrested are evidently part of a gang engaged in the business which may by this means be broken up.

☞ From a column of "Religious Notices" which we find in the New York *Tribune* of Saturday last, we extract the following. The subjects to be discoursed upon, we take it, do not exactly come under the head of "religious;" but the New Yorkers are wont to call things by curious names:

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING, at No. 187 Bowery, EVERY SUNDAY.—Subject on the 23d, at 3 p. m., "The Issues and the Candidates of the Presidential Campaign;" at 7½ p. m., "Negro Suffrage." Platform of both meetings free to all.

THE ENGLISH HARVEST.—A dispatch received by the steamer Connaught, says:

"The most prominent topic in England continued to be the weather and the harvest. A good deal of rain had fallen since the departure of the Persia, and the weather was unfavorable for gathering in the wheat which was cut, or for ripening that which was still standing. The samples of the new crop which had found their way to market were generally unsatisfactory as to quality, being mostly damp and inferior. A notice from the Commander-in-Chief of the army permits officers to allow a certain number of soldiers to assist in the harvest.

☞ The Swedish community at Bishop Hill, Ill., is in a very prosperous condition. They number 7,000 persons, and have 12,000 acres of land. Their principal crop is broom corn, of which they sow about 3,000 acres. This yields them about 750 tons, worth $100 per ton. They annually manufacture about 5,000 dozen brooms, and sell the rest of the crop. They also have 2,000 acres of wheat; 2,000 of corn; 1,000 of grass; and 2,000 of other crops. Notwithstanding this flourishing condition, the community system is not popular. A portion have already seceded, and a general division is in contemplation, to take effect the coming winter.

Douglas and Lincoln---An Elegant Contrast.

Hon. David L. Seymore, of New York, who was a member of Congress with both Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln, in a speech delivered at Rochester, made the following elegant comparison between them. He said:

"The contest was between Douglas and Lincoln. Which should we choose? He was not here to attack an opposing candidate, but supposed that a man ought to have some standing as a statesman to qualify him to take the helm of State. The opinions and actions of our Government were closely watched abroad. Our relations with the world were such that it had become the fixed opinion of the masses of our country that no man was fit for the Presidency unless he is a man of tried experience and statesmanship. Mr. Lincoln served one term in Congress, but in no manner or measure there distinguished himself. For any thing in his favor we search the Congressional records in vain.

"On the other hand, the Democratic party, feeling the weight of the responsibility resting upon it, and with a readiness to meet it—have given a candidate, whose name no American can speak but with pride—Stephen A. Douglas! [Loud and long applause.]

"Twenty years ago elected to the Supreme Bench in Illinois; seventeen years ago a member of Congress, he went into the House to meet Dromgole, Wise, Ingersoll, Winthrop, Barnard, and a host of other able men—a galaxy of statesmen of all parties. Not a month elapsed before the young representative of the West made his maiden speech.—The speaker heard it. It took the House by surprise, and at once placed the man in the first rank of able debators. That speech was on a resolution to refund to General Jackson a fine imposed upon him for taking measures to defend New Orleans against the British in 1815. It drew from the shades of the Hermitage—from the dying hero a response of thanks to the young Democrat of the West, who had come up to vindicate his honor and restore to him his due. From that day Douglas continued to advance, and his progression has continued till now he stands like the sun at mid-day, in full orb, admitted to hold the position that he is entitled to. His efforts to sustain our country and party in the Mexican War need not be recounted, or the part he took in the Senate debate on the Compromise measures of 1850, or the support he gave the Kansas and Nebraska Bill in 1854, nor to his later defense of Popular Sovereignty under adverse circumstances. They are written in the great history of the country, to be read forever. Our people look upon Douglas like other men, and seize upon his career, and draw it home to their hearts as a part of themselves. Wherever our candidate goes, he is taken by the hand, and the people cling to him as a brother—feel that his reputation is theirs. The American seamen who first carried up the Thames to London the flag of this country, felt that sort of pride when he raised the stars and stripes at his mast-head. When hailed by the British sentinel, and asked what flag he carried, the Yankee replied, "The flag of Bunker Hill, and of the land of Washington!" [Tremendous cheering.] Not a man who has the heart of an American citizen—no matter to what party he belongs—treading on our own or foreign soil and asked who is the candidate that holds the hearts of our people—but would respond, Stephen A. Douglas! [Deafening cheers, long-continued.] There he is, the experienced debator, the able statesman, the self-made man, the incorruptible patriot. It is left in the hands of the people to write his name on that scroll of Democratic Presidents which stands at the head of this Republic!"

Republican Disloyalty to the Union.

Sherman M. Booth, of Milwaukee, who has gained notoriety for aiding in the resistance of the officers of the United States when engaged in the execution of the Fugitive slave law, was recently rescued in open day in Milwaukee, from the confinement in which he was held by the U. S. authorities and rapidly carried out of the city. He has since made his appearance at Ripton, in the northern part of Wisconsin, where he was at once made a hero of by the Republicans, and a public meeting was called for the purpose of hearing an address from him. While engaged in speaking, several U. S. Marshals with warrants for his re-apprehension appeared. One of them attempting to arrest him was roughly treated by the crowd, and narrowly escaped death. The officers were obliged to defend themselves in their hotel. Booth was openly defended from arrest by the Abolitionists and Republicans and a gang was organized to protect him against the officers of justice. The Republican "Wide Awakes" also turned out for the same purpose. The officers were unable to arrest him and during the following night he was taken out of the town.

This Booth was formerly a Republican editor in Milwaukee, and, in his case, the republicans of that State have rendered themselves conspicuous—we had almost said infamous—in endeavoring to sustain treasonable resistance to the Constitution, laws and officers of the United States. This new outbreak in the same direction, and the participation of the "Wide Awakes" in it is an alarming indication of the sympathies of the Republican party with reference to the Federal Government and the plain demands of the Federal Constitution and a significant warning of the danger which would result from the elevation of such a party to power. That the Republicans, as a party, are sound and loyal to the constitution as it is and willing to obey it honestly and faithfully, cannot be maintained, in view of the conduct of its members. They are not only found engaging personally in resisting the officers of Government in the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, but they openly attempt to embarrass and prevent the legitimate exercise of the Federal jurisdiction by infamous "Personal Liberty Bills," which seek utterly to nullify the Constitution. Such a bill actually passed the Assembly of this State at the session of 1859, by the votes of more than eighty Republican members.

Ought not all conservative, Union loving men to unite in resisting the success of a party, which embodies such disloyalty to the Constitution of our country, and whose triumph is calculated to endanger our National existence? If the Union is to be preserved, it must be by fidelity to the Constitution. We cannot retain the slave States in the Union, if we systematically deprive them of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution. The Union without the Constitution, cannot and should not exist.

The observance of the latter is indespensible to the preservation of the former. *Albany Argus.*

☞ In Southern Georgia and Alabama, the weather was very cold last week, accompanied by frost.

Judge Douglas' Position on the Homestead Bill.

Judge Douglas, in the course of his speech at Cleveland, Ohio, said:

A friend has asked me to explain my position upon the homestead bill. I am a little surprised that I should be called upon to define my position on that subject. For twelve or fourteen years I have devoted more time to the passage of a homestead bill than any other live man. [Cheers.] There never has been a homestead bill before Congress that I have not supported. [Cheers.] I introduced one into the House of Representatives fourteen years ago, before I was a Senator, and I have renewed it year after year in the Senate. When I could not get my own bill, I always supported the next best one. [Cheers.] Last year, when the House of Representatives passed a homestead bill, and sent it to the Senate, and a substitute was offered for it, by Senator Johnson, of Tennessee; I supported the House bill in preference to his because I thought it was the best. When it failed, I offered an amendment, which I believed was even better than it, and when that too was rejected, I voted for the Senate bill, as better than nothing. In brief, I am in favor now, as I have been for years, of that line of policy which authorizes every man to go upon the public lands, record his claim, build his house, make his fences, and split his rails [laughter,] and when he shall have lived on it long enough to have established his intention of becoming a permanent settler, let him have his title free. [Great applause.] I believe that to be the true policy of the country.

[A VOICE. How long will he live on it?]

JUDGE DOUGLAS. I hope he will live on it forever. [Cheers.] The public lands have never been a proper and legitimate subject of revenue to this Government. On the contrary, they have tended to disorganize the monetary affairs of the country. Whenever the country is prosperous, imports are large and money is plenty, every speculator will fill his pockets with cash, go West, and buy up the public lands in vast quantities. We then get ten, twenty, or twenty-five millions of dollars a year into the treasury from the sales of the public lands, at the very time we do not want it because we have surplus without it; but the moment hard times come, the imports fall off, the banks curtail their issues, and money becomes scarce, there is not a dollar's worth of land sold, and the treasury becomes bankrupt for want of money. Hence the land system brings money to the treasury when we do not want it, and always fails to do so when we do want it. [Laughter.] I, therefore, would change our whole land system, and never have another sale of public lands in the world. [Cheers.] I would apply the pre-emption law, by which each settler may go and take up his land, build his home, live upon and cultivate it, and thus get a title, and I would not let any man have a title who was not an actual settler upon the land. ["That's it."] I did not intend to refer to this subject, and should not have done so but for the fact that I have been informed that the small leaders of the Republican party have been representing me as not being in favor of the homestead bill. [Voices, "That's true."]

Mr. Douglas then proceeded to discuss other questions.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia.

This distinguished gentleman, notwithstanding his enfeebled health, has taken strong ground for Douglas in Georgia. We regret our inability to publish his first speech at Augusta. At a late meeting at Atlanta, in that State, he used the following significant language:

"Mr. Douglas had been charged with having said in his Norfolk speech that if a Southern State seceded he would assist Lincoln, if elected President, in coercing her into subjection. I am here to deny the charge. Mr. Douglas held no such language! Mr. Douglas did say, that when a candidate for President was elected according to the prescribed rules of the Constitution, he would defend him in the discharge of his constitutional duties, but whenever he undertook to usurp constitutional authority, or commit any aggression upon the rights of the South, he would assist in hanging him as high as the Virginians hung old John Brown. Mr. Douglas said, furthermore, that the election of Lincoln was not a cause for disunion. I agree with Mr. Douglas.

"The cry was now protection—a new plank, and one originated expressly to defeat the choice of the people, Stephen A. Douglas.—This protection plank was a myth—there was no statesmanship in it—it was of such insignificant proportions that it was like an astronomer turning his glass from a comet the size of a continent upon that of a crevice in a wall. The Senate did not intend any practicable good by the protection plank; if they had, they would have protected slavery in the Territory of Kansas, when there was a law in that Territory abolishing it.

"The great principle for which he was contending, and the principle for which Stephen A. Douglas and the Democratic party was attempting to perpetuate, was the principle of non-intervention; or, as Mr. Calhoun called it, non-action.

"The North demanded that slavery should be prohibited in the Territories, but Mr. Calhoun said no, let us have no Congressional interference, but non-action—non-intervention—hands off. The Democratic party North and South accepted it, and the party is pledged to maintain it. And I, for one, intend to maintain it. And for thus maintaining this principle, Mr. Douglas is denounced as disloyal to the South. Base ingratitude!

"Stephen A. Douglas stands to-day like Saul among the prophets—a head and shoulders above any man in the Government. He is great in intellect, pure in heart, firm in purpose, consistent to principle, and an unflinching patriot. I believe, by his election, that the Union will be preserved, and all the blessings of civil and religious liberty perpetuated. But the night is dark, stormy, and, as the old iron-ribbed ship glides the billows of fanaticism, there can be seen but one single glimmering star, and that is Douglas.—And, my countrymen, I beseech you, in the name of our common country, and as copartners in a common cause, to rally to our standard, and all will be well!"

☞ The Democratic press of the seven North-western States stand as follows:

	Douglas.	Breckinridge.
Ohio,	75	5
Indiana,	63	5
Illinois,	91	3
Michigan,	39	—
Wisconsin,	35	4
Iowa,	38	—
Minnesota,	11	4
Total,	352	21

A Few Words about Wide Awakes.

FORM OF INITIATION IN THE ORDER.

All who enter the Black Republican Wide Awake Clubs, it is said, have to pass through a certain initiatory service, and be submitted to the following catechism:—

Q. Do you believe in a supreme political being? A. I do; the almighty nigger.

Q. What are the chief objects of the Wide Awake Society? A. To disturb Democratic meetings, and to furnish conductors for the underground railroad.

Q. What is your opinion on the great question of the day? A. I believe Abraham Lincoln was born, that he built a flat boat and split three million rails.

Q. Do you drink lager? A. I am passionately fond of the commodity.

Q. If you are admitted as a member of this society, do you promise to love the nigger, to cherish him as you would a brother, and cleave unto him through evil as well as good report, and hate the Democrats as long as life lasts and water runs? A. All this I promise to perform, so help me—Abraham.

The candidate is then invested with a cap and cape, somebody gives him a slap on the side of the head, and tells him to be Wide-Awake!

A CURTIN LECTURE BY A WIDE-AWAKE WIFE.

We extract the following from the Buffalo *Republican*, and as there are Wide-Awakes in our city old enough to have wifes, we commend the lecture to them:

[Scene—In bed, face to the wall—Strong smell of coal oil—Time, three in the morning.]

A pretty time indeed for you to come home, sir! Where have you been all night? You smell as if you had been in search of Symmes' Hole through a tar barrel. Talk of sulphuretted hydrogen, or superannuated eggs!—They ain't anywhere. Say, where have you been? Here I've been lying awake for the last five hours, waiting for you to come.—Now I want to know where you have been all this time? *Wish I would't bother you—tell me in the morning?* I want to know now; it's near enough morning to know where one's husband has been all night, and particularly if he comes home perfumed clear through as you are. You mustn't *good wife* me. That won't answer. Suppose you were a woman, and your husband should go off every night in the week, and come home as you do, and—I wish you'd get up and let some fresh air into the room, or I shall certainly suffocate—what would you say? Don't you imagine there would be a row in the family? *Been with the Wide Awakes?* I should think as much. You're a wide awake fool, that's what you are. I've always thought you had about sense enough to parade the streets with those nigger lovers. *Why, did I marry you?*—That's a pretty question. Didn't you swear that you'd shoot yourself if I didn't take pity on you? I'm sorry I didn't allow you to shoot, or hang, or drown yourself. It would have been the best thing I ever did in my life.—What is it smells so? *Nothing.* Don't tell me nothing; it never smelled so in the world. *Had to carry a torch?* That's sweet business for a man who pretends to be the father of a large family. Next thing I shall expect to hear of you is, that you've been splitting rails for general circulation. *I know nothing about politics?* Don't, eh? I don't want to know nothing about politics, if I have to neglect my family and carry stinking torches for the benefit of a lazy man in Illinois who is trying to be President.

Want to sleep? I thought you were a Wide Awake. I suppose you've kept awake to-night on whiskey, haven't you? Where have you been all this time; the town clock has just struck three. *Been to Tonawanda to raise a liberty pole!* That's a sweet note.—Why didn't the Wide Awakes of Tonawanda raise their own pole? I 'xpect Republicans are scarce in that section, and you've been trying to make a great splurge. Well, you can't fool anybody. I believe I know something about politics myself, and I know that you are drunk. That's what you are. *Must go to sleep,* must you? Why didn't you think of that before? I've had no sleep to-night, and you never once thought of me. You're a brute, and just such a man as ought to vote for an old rail splitter. *Vote for Douglas if I let you alone?* Eh! that would be well indeed, a change without a difference, or a difference without a change, really, how considerate you are. Douglas! Lincoln! Lincoln! Douglas! "Honest Abe!" "Little Giant!" "Goodness gracious," says Mrs. Cox. "Gracious goodness," says Mr. Cox. Oh! you politicianers will be the death of us poor affectionate creatures, your much abused wives.

Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—The *Republican* publishes a speech delivered by Major Jackson, the Governor elect, who recently spoke in the Breckinridge State Convention, and has since been claimed by the Breckinridge men as in favor of their candidate. Thereupon a committee of Douglas men was recently appointed to inquire whether he intended to support Douglas or Breckinridge. His speech, delivered yesterday, was in reply to the interrogatories propounded by the committee. He commenced by stating that he was never more anxious to be understood, and desired the serious attention of every one present.—He stated emphatically that before his election he believed that Mr. Douglas was the nominee of the Democratic party, and so he now believed. He spoke of his efforts to secure harmonious action between the Democratic Central Committee and the Breckinridge Convention, regretting his failure, and he challenged any Breckinridge man present to say that he uttered any remark in the Convention indicating that he had changed his opinions or designed supporting Breckinridge and Lane. He then gave his reasons for supporting Douglas, and concluded by saying that, to prevent all misapprehension, "I now say that I am for Mr. Douglas; that it is my duty to support him as the nominee of the party. I formed my opinion that Douglas was the regular nominee from the reports of the Baltimore *Exchange*, a Breckinridge paper, and if I live until November, will vote for him, and I have never said that I intended to do anything else." [Great applause.]

SAD ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred in the vicinity of Easton, in this State, on the 25th ult., by which a Mr. Leastner, a farmer, and his two sons lost their lives. It was at a cider mill; they have a large tank to put the cider in for fermentation. The tank leaking, one of the sons went down to stop it.—The foul air, together with the gas, suffocated him, and he fell to the bottom. His father heard him fall and went to his assistance, and in attempting to get his son out, he too fell in. A young man at work at the mill, in attempting to get them out, fell also, but succeeded in getting out. The other son attempted to rescue his father and brother, but fell to the bottom, and all three were drowned in about 18 inches of cider, or were suffocated by the foul air and gas.

Our Domestic Progress.

This is decidedly a go-ahead age. Old ways and means are thrown aside, like worn-out garments—old customs are falling into total disuse. These things might have done very well for our grand-fathers and grand-mothers—they will not answer for the nineteenth-century people. The spirit of progress has descended upon us, and nowhere has it left a more marked indication of its presence than in the department, "to glory and to fame unknown," of housekeeping.

There is a great deal of ignorance in this respect probably because there is more prose than poetry in the subject. We never heard of any editorial knight who took up the quills in behalf of house-keeping, or enlarged on the beauties of kitchen or laundry. Yet what would the world do without these unpretending accessories? Women reap the immediate benefit of domestic progress, and therefore women have a right to be heard on the matter.

How our grand-aunts would have laughed at the hypothesis of cooking by gas! How they would have scorned the idea of compact little ranges when the heat glows within a few square inches of being diffused through a yawning chimney, where the swinging crane constituted the chief-ornament! Now, the work which then demanded so much time and labor—so much lifting of kettles, and hauling of logs, and clearing of ashes, is comparatively trifling. The water which then was brought, pailful by pailful, from some far off spring, or came creaking up on the ponderous arm of the mossy well sweep, now flows from a "handy" little pipe or spout, close to the operator's hand. Who says that the kitchen world has not gone ahead?

We wish the girls of the present day, whose slender fingers, encased in scented kid, are useless save to flutter over the piano-keys, and whose frail frames get "tired to death" on the slightest provocation, could form some adequate idea of the work girls used to go through with sixty years ago, in the era when a damsel was considered unthrifty if she did not spin, weave, and make up her own wedding outfit. There must have been a good deal of solid comfort in those days, when the hum of the spinning wheel and the whir of the loom occupied the time now filled by modern bravuras and French chatter—when the young lady, instead of promenading down Broadway to see how the rest of the female world was dressed, used to go out on the sunny side of the hill to watch the gradual whitening of the linen webs spread out on the short velvet grass to catch the alchemic influences of sprinkling rain and vivid sunshine! This is the task of great manufacturies now, and our languid demoiselle saunters down to marble palaces, to amuse herself by "cheapening" the fabrics which lie ready to her hand. So disappeared another branch of labor from woman's horizon!

Sewing—the work which once on a time monopolized the eyes and fingers of the women of a household, to say nothing of the periodical visits of the tailoress and dressmaker who annually made the rounds of the neighborhood—is done up at railroad rate by machinery; knitting no longer lies in odd corners to be taken up in stray moments of leisure, for the shining needles are displaced by metallic thews and sinews, whose buzzing sound seems to laugh at quaint, old-fashioned ways. Washing-day, once the bane and terror of every hearthstone, is introduced to the all-conquering limits of this same wizard, machinery. Our houses are heated by furnaces, lighted by jets of gas—our carpets are swept by patent contrivances—almost nothing is left to be accomplished by what the old ladies call "elbow grease."

Is not this a very respectable progress to be wrought in less than a century? Yet the fair sex, far from being contented, are raising a perpetual outcry that they "have no time." How would they relish the weighty burden of cares under which their grandmothers thrived, and grew blooming? The real labor of housekeeping is absolutely nothing compared with what it was. Either we must conclude that our women are a damaged and degenerated article, or that the days are shorter than they used to be. Which of the two is the more charitable conclusion?

As a general thing, comparisons are odius—in this case, they may be as good as a dose of medicine to the disaffected ones. Imagine yourselves for a few days, ye ladies that are disposed to grumble, back in the industrious atmosphere of olden times. Then, instead of repining that there is so much to do, you will thank your lucky stars, and the inventive genius of all Yankee land, that there is so little to demand the energies of your hearts and hands. Instead of ringing the changes on the worn-out topic of "no time," ask yourselves what you have done with its lavish superfluity! For in no respect do we present a stronger contrast to the days of our ancestors, than in the progressive movements we have made in the art of housekeeping.—*Reading Times.*

The Electoral College.

States.	Representatives.	Senate.	Electors.
Maine,	6	2	8
New Hampshire,	3	2	5
Vermont,	3	2	5
Massachusetts,	11	2	13
Rhode Island,	2	2	4
Connecticut,	4	2	6
New York,	33	2	35
New Jersey,	5	2	7
Pennsylvania,	25	2	27
Ohio,	21	2	23
Indiana,	11	2	13
Michigan,	4	2	6
Illinois,	9	2	11
Wisconsin,	3	2	5
Iowa,	2	2	4
California,	2	2	4
Minnesota,	2	2	4
Oregon,	1	2	3
Delaware,	1	2	4
Maryland,	6	2	8
Virginia,	13	3	15
North Carolina,	8	2	10
South Carolina,	6	2	8
Georgia,	8	2	10
Florida,	1	2	3
Alabama,	7	2	9
Mississippi,	5	2	7
Louisiana,	4	2	6
Texas,	2	2	4
Arkansas,	2	2	4
Tennessee,	10	2	12
Kentucky,	10	2	12
Missouri,	7	2	9
	237	66	303
Necessary to a choice,			152

MR. HAMLIN ON THE HOMESTEAD!—Most unfortunate record! Mr. Hamlin, the Republican candidate for Vice President, said in 1854, speaking of the Homestead bill: that "*there was no sound principles of economy upon which such a measure could be based.*"

Where are his records in favor of "free homes for the free?"

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

WARREN CO., ILL., Sept. 30, 1860.

DEAR GLOBE:—Not having had time to write to you for some time, I take this opportunity of dropping you a few items to let you know how we, of the Sucker State, are progressing in the cause of true Democracy—in the State which has the honor to be represented so nobly in the Senate by the little Giant.

Well we are wide awake, (not, however, in the sense of the political organization of Republicans of that cognomen,) and determined to roll up a majority for Stephen A. Douglas in Illinois, that will lay the hopes of Republicans in the dust, as far as Illinois is concerned, forever.

There was a great mass meeting of the Democracy of Warren county, in Monmouth on the 6th of September., which was a complete success. Allen, our candidate for Governor, addressed us in a speech of over two hours in length, he is a splendid speaker and I was sorry when he concluded. Other speakers also addressed the crowd, as all could not hear from one stand. It was said to equal in numbers the Republican meeting two weeks before, and far outshone it in display. It was calculated that 12,000 persons were at it, which I suppose was the case, and over 40 banners and flags, some of them very large and beautiful. One wagon contained 34 ladies each carrying a small flag with the name of the States on them from a township which is so strongly Douglas that it has obtained the name of Douglas county in honor of its Democracy. We also had a joint discussion between Robert G. Ingersoll, our candidate for Congress, and William Kellogg, the present encumbent, and their present candidate.—They spoke two hours each and as far as I heard, Ingersoll completely used up Windy William as he is called. He certainly is much the readiest and best public speaker even if he did not be in Congress to endorse Helper's Crisis, as Kellogg did, and although Aledo, where the discussion was held, and Mercer county are both strongly Republican, yet our procession was conceded by all honest men to be much the largest ever had. I must close. Corn is excellent—is now beyond the reach of frost. Wheat makes about 12 bushels per acre, on an average of good quality. There is is not much ague this fall. Some few cases of putrid sore throat and one death from that cause. Yours, F. T. P.

BOGUS JEWELRY.—The following item which we clip from the "New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture," will prove particularly interesting to those who patronize "gift store" enterprises, and such like benevolent schemes to put into the hands of purchasers jewelry which is "itself worth more than the price" of the particular article that is ostensibly purchased. At this time it would be well for the public to make a note of it, as these "gift" establishments are in full blast throughout the country:

I came through Lynn, Boston, etc., to the little manufacturing village called N. E. Village and learned something about making the *bogus* jewelry with which the country is flooded either by peddlers or gift-book enterprises. One company is making ear-drops of a composition called oreide, which will sell for gold, but is not worth so much as *brass.* The other company is manufacturing *gold-chains* out of German silver, brass, oreide. The process of making was interesting to me, and may be to others. I'll give it: The links are cut from wire or plate, according to the kind of chain; sometimes soldered before putting into a chain, and sometimes afterward. After it is linked, it is drawn through a machine to even it—boiled in vitriol water to take off the scales caused by heating—drawn through a limbering machine, and dipped in acid to clean it, after which it is dipped in a solution of pure silver and finally dipped in gold coloring—making a chain which will sell at the rate of $12 to $18 a dozen. This is the gift-enterprize jewelry, which is marked "Lady's splendid gold chain, $12;" "Gent's guard chain, $8," or "$10," etc. The ear-drops cost less, and are often marked higher.

WEALTH CANNOT BUY HEALTH.—John Jacob Astor left a son bearing his own name, who is now a hopeless imbecile. Our readers have, perhaps, often seen him, creeping about the streets, attended by a gentleman who never leaves him, by day or night. An elegant mansion on Fourteenth street is the abode of the poor unfortunate. A yard comprising an entire square, is attached, with room for walking, riding on horseback, and for recreation. Horses, carriages, and servants wait on his call. He was a promising boy until he was 17, when his mental and physical powers began to fail, and he is now reduced to what we see. His attendant, who is said to have undoubted influence over him, is largely compensated. Besides a liberal provision for him in the case of Mr. Astor's death, he receives $6,000 a year, with his house rent and living. What poor laboring man, with his dollar a day, would exchange places with John Jacob Astor, Jr?—*N. Y. Sun.*

STRAWS.—The Missouri *Republican* of the 26th inst., furnishes the following straws:

A vote was taken on a single car on the Iron Mountain Railroad, having been brought about by a wager that there were more Breckinridge men in the car than for Douglas. A vote was taken with the following result: Douglas, 29; Bell, 17; Breckinridge, 3; Lincoln, 1.

On the down trip of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, the vote stood: Douglas, 67; Lincoln, 41; Bell, 36; Breckinridge, 18.

On the North Missouri railroad, on Monday evening, a vote was taken with the following result: Douglas, 58, Bell, 36; Lincoln, 6; Breckinridge, 11.

We are also furnished with a vote taken on the steamer Memphis, on her last trip, which foots up as follows: Douglas, 67; Bell, 42; Breckinridge 15; Lincoln, 4.

Vote on the Pacific train from Jefferson City last evening: Douglas, 86; Bell, 87; Lincoln, 30; Breckinridge, 35.

A CHANCE.—The Republicans of Illinois were never in better spirits and confidence than they are at the present moment—a confidence, too, upon known and reliable facts as to such change as make it all but certain that they will carry the State.—*Commercial.*

A Democrat requests us to copy the above, and say that he has six hundred acres of uncultivated land of fine quality, in Wisconsin, which he will bet against an equal quality of like and good land, or the same land against real estate of equal value, or cash, that Mr. Douglas will receive the electoral vote of Illinois for President at the approaching election.

He also requests us to say that he will bet five hundred acres of land that Douglas will carry Illinois, five hundred that he will carry Indiana, and five hundred that Lincoln will not be elected President; the acceptor to take one or all, as he may choose.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

ELECTION CAKE.—The lady who has charge of the housekeeper's department of the Germantown *Telegraph*, gives the following receipt for making "Election Cake," and recommends it to all her sister housekeepers. It is especially appropriate at this time when the whole country is turned upside down with the approaching elections:—"Four pounds of flour, two pounds of butter and two of sugar. Stir the butter and sugar together thoroughly; then mix half of it with the flour, together with a tumbler full of good home-made yeast, and one quart of warm milk. Beat it and pat it with both hands, until the ingredients are thoroughly mixed. Then let it stand in a warm place until it is light, say five or six hours. Then add the remainder of the butter and sugar, two pound of raisins, and a small quantity of pulverized mace.—This may stand over night, and put in pans for baking early in the morning. It should rise in the pans, and then bake an hour in a slow oven. This cake requires no eggs, and is used by economical housekeepers in winter, when eggs are scarce. The loaves, nicely frosted, will be preserved moist for a long time."

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.—The Democracy of Barree and adjoining townships held a good meeting at Saulsburg on Friday afternoon last. Gilbert Chaney, Esq., was called to the chair, and John Love, Esq., Alex. Bell, Thos. Stewart, Saml. Coen, David Verner, John Stewart, (Manor,) A. E. McDonald, A. M. Oaks, appointed V. Presidents, and Jas. Carmon, Robt. Stewart, Robt. McBirney and Wm. Stewart, Esqrs., Secretaries. Speeches were made by R. M. Speer, J. Simpson Africa and John Scott, Esqrs.

A large Democratic meeting was held at Petersburg, on Saturday evening last. John Porter, of Alexandria, presided, assisted by Col. John Cresswell, Geo. Wilson, Henry Isenberg, and Geo. Jackson, as V. P's., and by J. R. Hunter and R. M. Speer, as Secretaries. Speeches were made by John Scott, R. M. Speer, R. B. Petrikin and Jacob Cresswell.

A good meeting was also held at Shade Gap, a week ago, which was addressed by Scott and Africa.

NEWSPAPERS.—Of all the amusement that can possibly be imagined for a hard-working man after a day's toil, or in its intervals, there is nothing like reading an entertaining newspaper. It relieves his home of its dullness or sameness, which nine cases out of ten, is what drives him to the ale-house, to his own ruin and his family's. It transports him into a gayer and livelier, and more diversified and interesting scene; and while he enjoys himself there, he may forget the evils of the moment fully as much as if he was ever so drunk, with the great advantage of finding himself the next day with the money in his pocket, or, at least, laid out in real necessaries and comforts for his family, without a headache. Nay, it accompanies him to his next day's work, and gives him something to think of besides the mechanical drudgery of his every day operation—something he can enjoy while absent.

BROWN AUTUMN.—Brown Autumn has fairly set in with us, and the young hearts, gentle thoughts, life, love, hope, youth and gladness, born of Spring, are appearing in their glorious fullness of form, while the tinted leaf, the roseate bloom and chirping minstrels are fast departing from the rural retreats. As our mild Autumn wind comes in kissing each bough and frolicking with each mournful leaf, casting them, perhaps, over the last resting place here below of those loved and lost ones. how potent and grand appears that sway of Him who clothes and strips alike most generously and goodly.

FRESH TOMATOES AND BEANS IN WINTER.—The following mode for preserving fresh tomatoes and lima beans, is highly recommended by those who tried it last year. It is simply to prepare a strong brine—pure salt and water—in a proper vessel, into which the tomatoes or beans, having been picked unbroken, are dropped, and kept beneath the pickle by a board and weight, until wanted. Beans preserved in this way are nearly if not quite as good the day they are cooked, as when picked from the vines. This is certainly deserving of a general trial, and is within the reach of all.

☞ Barkley Thompson was convicted in the U. S. Court, at Williamsport, on the 18th Sept., for purloining the mail keys belonging to the Mill Creek P. O., and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

FOR CLEANING SILK.—Take equal quantities of alcohol—whiskey will do—soft soap made of ashes, and molasses. Mix and rub with cloth; afterwards rinse in clear water once or twice, and dry it or wrap in cloth till ready to iron.

ADVERTISE.—We always advise our people to call upon men who advertise, as those who are too close to do it, or whose business, they say, will not justify advertising, can hardly be expected to be liberal.

☞ A fine assortment of Musical Instruments just received at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store, such as Flutinas, Accordeons, Guitars, Violins, Flageolets, Flutes, Fifes; also Bows, Strings, Keys, Bridges, Rosin, &c., &c.

PREMIUMS

Awarded by the Huntingdon Co. Agricultural Society, at the 6th annual Exhibition, Sept. 26th, 27th, 28th, 1860:

CLASS 1—HORSES—BRED STOCK.—Best stallion, Adam Lightner. Best 5 month colt, John Stewart; 2d best, Ad. Lightner; 3d best, Abraham Grubb. Best brood mare, Dr. J. S. Griffith. Two colts entered by M. Watson, premiums recommended.

COMMON STOCK.—Best draught stallion, C. Duff; best 3 year old, R. Brenneman; 2d best, R. B. Wigton; best under 1 year, Abraham Grubb; 2d best, M. Hamer; best 2 year old filly, John Rhodes; 2d best, Wm. Ewing; best 2 year old colt, Jos. Stevens; best brood mare, John Stewart, (Manor); 2d best, Jas. Hutchison; 3d best, Jas. Watson; best yearling colt, Andrew Decker; best draught horse, Andrew Smith; 2d best, Asbury Oaks; 3d best, M. Hamer; 2 best riding horse, Wm. B. Zeigler; best pair matches, Dr, R. A. Miller; best trotter, Jno. W. Ramsey, 2d best. J. Higgens & Son; best family horse, W. A. Oaks; 2d best, Jas. Hampson; best pair of mules, A. Oaks.

There was a very good exhibition of family horses, and also of matches.

Awarding Committee—Hays Hamilton, Jno. Colder; Ab. Lewis, Henry McManigill, James Maguire, (West tp.)

CLASS 2—NEAT STOCK.—SHORT HORNS.—Best bull, John Colder; best cow, John Colder; 2d best, A. P. Wilson; best heifer, John Colder; best calf, John Colder; 2d best, John Colder.

DEVON.—Best bull, D. Rupert.

ALDERNEY.—Best bull John Colder; best calf, J. Colder.

COMMON.—Best work oxen, Isaac Wolverton; best bull, Abram Grubb; best 2 year old heifer, Geo. Hern; best calf, Matthew Taylor.

Awarding Committee—Alexander Prot, J. A. Whittaker, Isaac M. Neff.

CLASS 3—HOGS.—Best boar, George Hern; 2d best, Daniel Kyper; 3d best, David Rupert; best sow, D. Rupert; best litter of pigs, D. Rupert. The number on exhibition was limited, and the quality by no means superior. The premiums awarded were more for the sake of encouragement than from real merit on the part of the animals.

Awarding Committee—Thomas Fisher, Henry Cornpropst, Geo. Horton, Perry Moore, Capt. Jno. Gaten.

CLASS 4—SHEEP.—Best long wool buck, David Rupert; best Southdown, D. Rupert; best ewe, D. Rupert.

Awarding Committee—Geo. Jackson (of Jackson,) James Wilson, Jno. Griffith, (Tod,) Jon. R. Wilson, K. L. Greene

CLASS 5—PLOWING.—Best, Daniel Kyper; 2d best, David Rupert.

Awarding Committee—John Cummings, John Jackson John Eby, Benj. K. Neff, John Rhodes,

CLASS 6—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Best common plow, R. C. Magill; 2d best, Cunningham & Bro.; best subsoil, Israel Graffius, best hillside plow, I. Graffius; 2d best, R. C. Magill; best wheat drill, G. Miller. The committee cannot close their labors without speaking in terms of favor of the hand rakes and shaking forks manufactured by Samuel Sharrer. Also an excellent grain rake, exhibited by R. A. Laird, Pratt's patent, which deserves notice, and a self-sharpening plow by I. Graffius, which possessed some advantages which commended themselves to the committee.

Awarding Committee—A. W. Benedict, Esq., Israel Graffius, Job Black, John Lutz, Robt. Madder.

CLASS 7—GRAIN.—Best white wheat, John Horning; 2d best, John Peightal; 3d best, John Warfel; best red wheat, John Warfel; 2d best, Samuel Hewitt; 3d best, Wm. Livingston; best yellow corn, John Warfel; 2d best, John Horning; best white corn, Alex. Carothers; 2d best, Sam'l T. Brown, Esq.; best rye, John Anderson; 2d best, John Warfel; best oats, Samuel Stoffer; 2d best, Alex. Carothers; best buckwheat, Wm. Dean; 2d best, D. Rupert; best barley, D. Rupert; 2d best, George Hawn. A large number of very fair specimens exhibited by others. S. Chenny, exhibited fair specimens of red wheat.

Awarding Committee—Samuel Hatfield, Jr., Geo. Eby, Isaac Wolverton, Benj. Neff, John Oaks.

CLASS 8—EATABLES—No. 1.—Best flour, A. J. McCoy; 2d, Thos. J. Bodley and S. Foster, equally; best bread Mrs. Susan Africa; 2d, Mrs. J. J. Lawrence; 3d, Mrs. Mary Shoemaker; best butter, Mrs. Mary Wilson; 2d, Mrs. Ann C. Huyett; 3d, Mrs. J. Hardy; best pound cake, M. Jane Africa; 2d Libbie Boat: best sponge cake, Libbie Boat; 2d, M. Shoemaker and C. K. Africa; 2d best apple butter, M. A. Thompson; best honey, M. A. Thompson.

Awarding Committee—Levi Evans, Wm. B. Zeigler, Miss Ellen Fraker, Mrs. Mary Oaks, Mrs. M. W. Neff.

CLASS 8—EATABLES NO. 2.—Best custard, Mrs. Crewitt; 2d M. J. Africa; best domestic sugar, J. Weaver; 2d Sallie Leffard; best maple molasses, J. Weaver; best tomato catsup, Ann Massey; 2d E. D. Hildebrand; best jelly, Rachel Stewart; 2d Lizzie M. Huyett; best vinegar, John R. McCarthy; 2d, Ann E. Hamilton; best preserves, Mrs. Crewitt; 2d, Elizabeth Anderson; best pickles, Kate Rahm; 2d Harriet McCoy; best domestic wine, Mrs. Dr. H. Orlady; 2d, T. H. Cremer; 3d, Mrs. John S. Isett. The exhibition of most of the articles is fully equal to that of any previous year, both in quantity and quality. In the delicacies of the table—the jellys, preserves and wines, the display was so large, varied and elegant, that your committee found it difficult to decide, and regret they were limited by the premium list. If all the articles exhibited don't draw premiums, it is not because they did not deserve them. Some fine jellies were exhibited by Mrs. Crewitt and Mrs. Hildebrand, and a superior article of quince and apple jelly, by Sarah Jane Rudy; four kinds of jelly, very nice, by Mrs. Simpson Africa. Miss Jane Woods, E. C. Whittaker, Ellen O. Kane, Mrs. Jane Wall. Henry Miller, E. Anderson, and W. Africa, all had on exhibition very beautiful jellies of various kinds. Among the wines on exhibition, to which the committe had not the power to award premiums, were some very fine curant wine by Mrs. Lawrence; raspberry by Mrs. Bricker; Isabella, by Susan Neff; elder, by Mrs. Thompson, do. 5 years old, by Sarah Hook; currant, E. Whittaker; elder, by Mrs. Ramey. Some very fine strawberry preserves were exhibited by Mrs. Dr. Swoope; pear and quince by Ellen O. Kane; peach, by Jane Woods, and Lydia Reed; strawberry, J. Crewitt; peach, E. C. Whittaker; tomato, J. F. Ramey. Some very nice can'd peaches and cherries were exhibited by H. A. Brown, which committe regret were not provided for in the list.

Awarding Committee—David Blair, chairman, Miss Hannah E. Green, Miss Margaret Anderson, Mrs. Geo. W, Johnston. Dr. M. J. McKinnon.

CLASS 9—HOUSEHOLD FABRICS.—Best carpet Mrs. Judge Taylor; 2d, Miss Sarah Hook; best flannel, Mrs. L. Evans; 2d, E. & G. Hearn; best quilt, Miss Francis Neff; 2d, Miss D. Fisher; 3d, Mrs. F. Corbin; best hearth rug, Mrs. M. Collins; 2d, Mrs. R. Swartz; best wool socks, Miss M, A. Hirst; best and 2d best worsted socks, Miss Mary Molson; best ornamental, Miss S. A. Hirst; best hard soap, Mrs. J. S. Isett; 2d, Miss Margaret Anderson; best candles, Mrs. Harnish. The committee recommend a premium to Mrs. U. Lewis, for counterpane, Mrs. Jemima Rahm, for cradle quilt, and Mrs. Martha Collins, for silk comfort.

Awarding Committee—James McElroy, James Carothers, Emeline Chilcott, C. Willoughby, Louisa Williams, C. Zeigler.

CLASS 10—FANCY NEEDLE, SHELL, AND ORNAMENTAL WORK.—Best fancy needlework, Miss Mollie Rider; 2d, Miss Jane Orr; best ornamental, Miss Alice Moore; best ocean shell, and moss work, Miss Mary Galbraith; 2d, Mrs. Ann Massey; best chenille work, Miss Mary Hall: best bead work, Miss Mary Galbraith; best crotchet work, Miss L. A. Morris; best lamp mat, Mrs. H. Williams; best dried flowers, Mrs. Ann Massey; 2d, Mrs. H. W. Miller; best wax fruit, Miss J. Galbraith; best ottoman, Miss Caroline Miller; best emb. slipper, Miss Jane Woods. The committee regret that but one premium could be awarded for crotchet work, as the specimens exhibited were indeed creditable, and should have received premiums, especially those worked by Miss Emma Dorland and Miss Kate Rahm. The cone work exhibited by Mrs. Ann Massey and Miss Jennie Kyper, also elicited admiration, but as they were not on the list, premiums could not be awarded them. With the consent of Dr. Neff, we desire to make mention of his buck horn stool, which not only exhibits the mechanical genius of the Dr. but gives us further evidence of his good taste generally. A large number of articles in Class 10, were not on exhibition, which will account for so few premiums being awarded.

Awarding Committee—Dr. H. K. Neff, Geo. C. Bucher, Miss Ruth Cummins, Mrs. J. C. Watson, John Cresswell, of West tp.

CLASS 11—MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.—Best carriage and buggy, Owen Boat; best sett single harness, and saddle and bridle, Wm. I. Steel; best kip, calf skin, side of harness and upper leather, Chs. Miller; best washing machine, Josiah Moore; best corn broom, Bernard Fletcher. The following articles the committee considered well worthy of a complimentary notice, and had they possessed the power, would most cheerfully have awarded premiums: An egg beater, by Mrs. Benedict; a wooden chair, by Wm. Baker; a sewing machine by Albert Ray; a quilting machine by H. T. Stains; cloverseed sower, by T. E. Meek; and a "Jackson Chair," by John Hamilton.

Awarding Committee—David Clarkson, P. M. Bare, A. J. Fee, David Black, Wm. Africa.

CLASS 12—FRUITS.—Best and greatest variety of apples, Alexander Carothers; 2d, John Anderson, 3d, David Hare; best dozen fall apples, Peter Tipperary; 2d, Andrew Decker; best winter apples, H. Graffius. 2d, R. Brenneman; best and greatest variety of pears, Samuel A. Steel; 2d, T. H. Cremer; best doz winter pears, Abraham Grubb; 2d, J. Horning; best fall pears, John Horning; 2d, do.; Best and greatest variety of peaches, V. Fink. 2d, T. H. Cremer; best dozen peaches, do., 2d, Mrs. John Warfel; best quinces, S. Foust; 2d, Henry Miller; best and greatest vari'y of plums, David Neff; best and greatest variety of grapes, T. H. Cremer; 2d, Wm. Rothrock; 3d, Henry Stutzman; best native grapes, Mrs. L. C. Hall; 2d Miss Jane Woods; best foreign grapes, Wm. Boate; 2d, T. H. Cremer, best wild or fox grapes, James Hamilton. 2d, David Neff.

A sample of apples exhibited by Hon. Geo. Taylor were very fine and well worthy a premium.

Awarding Committee—John Scott, Jacob Cresswell, Henry Davis, Henry Graffius, Thos. F. Orbison.

CLASS 13—VEGETABLES, NO. 1.—Best and greatest variety of potatoes, John S. Isett; 2d, Henry Miller, Juniata; 3d, Magnus Koch; best neshannocki, Wm. Livingston; best mexican, T. H. Cremer; pink eye, John Rhoads; red, Alex. Gwin; blue, Mrs. Geo. Miller; sweet potatoes, Elisha Shoemaker. Sr.; 2d, Hiram Ayers; best cabbage, B. Willoughby; 2d, Henry Miller; best maugel wertzel, Mrs. Geo. Miller; best beet, Samuel Africa; 2d, U. B. Lewis; best turnips, Samuel Huyett; best egg plant, Harry Shoemaker.

There being little competition in the exhibition of vegetables of this class, the committee express regret that so little interest has been manifested in relation to vegetables so useful. All which is respectfully submitted.

Awarding Committee—Wm. P. Orbison, Maj. W. Moore John Shaver, Geo. W. Pheasant.

CLASS 13—VEGETABLES, NO. 2.—Best tomatoes, Mrs. L. C. Hall; 2d, Miss Harriett Long; 3d, Mrs. Bricker; best and greatest variety of tomatoes, B. Willoughby; best peppers, B. Willoughby; 2d, Master Geo. Cremer; best tobacco, Israel Graffius; 2d, T. H. Cremer; best carrots, John C. Watson; best onions, Alex. Carothers; 2d Hiram Ayers; best celery, John C. Watson, 2d, Alex. Gwin; best cauliflower, T. H. Cremer; best pumpkins, (butter) Rev. S. M. Conser; best pie pumpkins, Wm. Livingston; best squashes, W. Hearn; 2d, James Westbrook; best water melons, Mrs. Shoemaker; best muskmelons, Peter Tippery; best Beans, (lima) Mrs. John Snyder; 2d, (string) Miss Mary J. Africa; best peas, Mrs. John Snyder; 2d, same.

Awarding Committee—Jon. H. Dorsey, Wm. Livingston, W. B. Smith, Jacob Weaver, Jacob C. Miller.

CLASS 14—FLOWERS.—Best display of flowers in bloom, Mrs. A. Willoughby: best display of plants in bloom, Miss Jane Woods: best display of dahlias, Mrs. J. C. Watson; 2d, Mrs. T. H. Cremer: best boquet of dahlias, Miss Lydia Morris: best boquet of flowers, Miss Susan Neff; 2d, Miss Jane Woods: best floral design, Mrs. Ann Massey, 2d, Mrs. S. T. Brown.

Awarding Committee—Samuel Brooks, Esq., Jos. M. Stevens, Miss Nannie McDivitt, Mrs. Mary Evans, Jennie McCulloch.

CLASS 15—POULTRY.—Best ducks, N. Cunningham; best pair mixed breed of chickens, William H. Ramey; 2d, do.; best Nova Scotia fowls, E. Porter; best Cochin China fows, Alex. Gwin.

Awarding Committee—J. Simpson Africa, B. X. Blair, Wm. B. Leas, John Cummins, Daniel Womelsdorf.

CLASS 16—PAINTING.—Best oil painting portrait or fruit, Wm. Williams; 2d, H. W. Miller; best landscape in oil, Miss Lydia Reed and Miss Nannie Miller both entitled to first premium. See remarks. Best colored crayon, Jennie Brown; 2d, Miss Nannie Miller; best india ink drawing, Barton Armitage: best painting in water colors, Mrs J. B. Kidder; 2d, do.; best specimen of marine drawing, Miss Lydia Reed; best oriental painting, Miss Eunice Africa; 2d, Miss Lizzie Black; best italian, Miss Ann Massey; 2d, Miss Mary J. Galbraith; best grecian, Miss Martha J. Wright; 2d, Miss Mary J. Galbraith.

Your Committee to whom was referred the examinations of paintings in class No. 16, find much difficulty in deciding the comparative merits of two landscape oil painting on exhibition, by Miss Nannie Miller and Miss Lydia Read. One seems to be a good representation of the old artists, and the other the representation of modern painting. Both are so well executed that your committee will claim for each a premium.

Of the colored crayons your committee wish to notice the merits of a piece by Miss Mary Hall, though the premiums have been awarded to Miss Jennie Brown and N. Miller.

Of the pieces of oriental painting Miss Mary Hall has on exhibition a beautiful piece, and your committee were in favor of giving a discretionary premium to the same.

Awarding Committee—Dr. J. H. Wintrode, Mrs. D. Blair, W. M. Holmes, Mrs. Kate Clarkson, H. W. Miller.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Globe.]

MR. EDITOR:—We had the pleasure of attending at Shirleysburg, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., a public examination, held by our Co. Superintendent. The exercises opened at an early hour in the day, and after a few timely remarks upon the responsibility and due reverence that characterize the teachers profession, Mr. McDivitt proceeded to examine a class of thirty teachers, in the various branches taught in common schools. The examination was exceedingly interesting and continued until a late hour. A goodly number of ladies and gentlemen came in during the day, to enjoy the literary festival. At the close of the exercises, the teachers called Dr. M. J. McKinnon to their chair, appointed A. R. Miller, Secretary, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the teachers of Shirleysburg and vicinity, do hereby tender our hearty thanks to Robert McDivitt, Esq., Co-Supt. of Huntingdon county, for the impartial and gentlemanly examination he has given us this day.

Resolved, That the Secretary send the minutes of this examination to each of our county papers for publication.

It is but just to add, that Mr. McDivitt, by his untiring zeal and unflinching integrity in discharge of his official duties, has already won the confidence and esteem of both directors and teachers, and we bespeak for him their hearty co-operation and warmest affection.

Mr. McDivitt has accepted an invitation to lecture before the Normal School, at Three Springs, on Friday evening, 19th inst. All the friends of learning are cordially invited, and a full house is expected.

A. R. MILLER,
Principal.

Three Springs, Oct. 4, 1860.

DISTRESSING CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—A man named Patrick O'Donnel died in Detroit last Friday, from the effects of a bite of a dog, received four months ago. The *Advertiser* of that city says:

On Thursday morning the unmistakeable symptoms of the most terrible of diseases were apparent, and from that time till Friday evening, when death was brought to his relief, his sufferings were frequently, and during the latter part of the last day continually, of the most intense kind. No pen can describe the horror with which the sight of them afflicted the spectators.

It should be understood that in this disease the sensitiveness of the nerves is exquisite, almost beyond belief. The raising of a hand by one several feet away occasioned a terrible shudder, "For God's sake, don't do that; you take my breath away," he gasped out; and such is but one of the many incidents that were constantly occurring when the spasm was not on. There was a constant twitching of every limb, eyes starting as if to leap from their sockets, or clashing or clutching of the hands, and the like. When in the spasms he could scarcely be held. He would jump up and bite at everything near. The sight of fluid occasioned a most fearful exhibition of perfect dread, and at no moment was the unhappy man at rest. When not in spasms he was rational and conversed. Early in the day, yesterday, he spoke of death as certain, and would call his mother to him, embrace her, and talk with her, as if the next moment would be his last, telling her that no one could tell what might be the consequences of the next spasm.

His death, we understand, to have been hastened by his physicians, in mercy to him, after all imaginable means had been taken to arrest the disease. He often, when his sufferings were severest, begged of those around him to shoot him, or kill him in any way to relieve him from misery.

MARRIED,

On the 2d inst., by H. S. Isenberg, Mr. WM. MORNINGSTAR to Miss MARY J. GARNER, all of this county.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. WM. FENTIMAN to Miss MARY JANE DAVIS, of Shade Gap.

On same day, by the same, Mr. WM. DAVIS, of Shade Gap, to Miss MARY ELLEN FOSTER, of West Barree.

On same day, by the same, Mr. CONRAD BRUNET to Miss MARGARET SMEARMAN, all of this place.

DIED,

At Huntingdon, on Sunday last, suddenly, of disease of the heart, NANCY, wife of William Dorris, in the 71st year of her age.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Oct. 9.—The Flour market is quiet, but steady. 300 barrels standard superfine sold at $5,62½, and 600 bls. Western extra on terms kept private. Fancy and superfine $6@7 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are quiet; the former is selling in a small way at $4,25, and the latter at $3.50 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—There is not much demand for wheat, and the prices are steady. About 6,000 bushels sold at 128@133c for good and prime Penna. and Western reds; and 135@150c for white, the latter for choice Kentucky. Rye is selling in a small way at 80@82c. Corn is dull at 75c but buyers are holding off. Oats are also dull, and 1,000 bus. sold at 35c afloat. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

SEEDS.—There is a good demand for Cloverseed, and but little offering; some 250 bus have been sold at $5,50@5,75 ₩ bus, mostly at the latter rate for new crop. Timothy is scarce and selling in lots at $2,75@2,87½ ₩ bushel.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the farm of the undersigned, in Penn township, some time last summer, a stray heifer, supposed to be one and a-half years old. It is a pale red color, without marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.
JACOB GROVE.
Oct. 10, 1860.-4t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Carty, late of the borough of Alexandria, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement. SAMUEL T. BROWN,
Huntingdon, Oct. 10, 1860.-6t. Admr.

THE SHIRLEYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY will re-open on Thursday, November 1st, 1860, for the winter Session of five months. Its location will compare favorably with any other in the country, The spacious and convenient edifice is well arranged for the comfortable residence of pupils, and provision is made for their thorough instruction in the useful and ornamental branches of education.
TERMS OF THE SESSION:
Board..........$50 00
English Instruction..........$8 00 to $11 00
with moderate extra charges for French, Music, Painting, &c. Apply to J. B. KIDDER,
Oct. 10, 1860.-4t. Principal.

MADAME SCHWEND'S INFALLIBLE POWDERS,
For the speedy and effectual CURE of all Inflammations, Fevers, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, Piles, Gravel, and all Acute and chronic Diseases of ADULTS and CHILDREN, Send 3 cent Stamp to her Agent.
GEO. B, JONES,
Box 2070, Philadelphia P. O.
Hundreds of testimonials.
☞ Agency S. W. Cor. Third and Arch Street.
Oct. 3, 1860,-10t.

PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGING MANUFACTURERS, (FALL TRADE.)
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Having removed to their New Store, Cor. FOURTH & MARKET Streets, are now prepared to offer to the trade a large and elegant assortment of
WALL PAPERS BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS, WINDOW CURTAIN GOODS, &c., &c.,
all of the newest and best designs, from the lowest priced article to the finest
Gold and Velvet Decorations.
☞ Purchasers will do well to visit the establishment of HOWELL & BOURKE'S,
N. E. Cor. Fourth & Market, Philadelphia.
Oct. 3, 1860.-3m.

J. PALMER & CO.,
MARKET STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA,
Have constantly on hand an assortment of DRIED and PICKLED FISH, viz: Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, Blue Fish, Cod Fish, Beef, Pork. Lard, Shoulders, Hams, Sides, Cheese, Beans, Rice, &c.
Oct. 3, 1860,-3m.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN HUNTINGDON.
MRS. L. A. HAMER,
Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she has opened a Millinery store on Hill street, one door west of Dr. Dorsey's residence, where may be found every article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Blonds. Collars, Under Sleeves, Vails, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.
The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock.
Ladies, dresses of all kinds made in the best and most fashionable style.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.-6m.

THE ROOT AND HERB DOCTOR
FROM PHILADELPHIA,
Who has had 30 Years Constant Practice,
CAN BE CONSULTED AT MR. MILLER'S HOTEL,
In Huntingdon, on the 19th day of of November. Also on the 17th day of December next, and one day in every month for one year from his commencement, of which notice will be given.
He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. He invites all females who may be suffering with diseases peculiar to their sex, to call and examine his new mode of treatment, as thousands have been restored to health who have been abandoned by others. He is in possession of perfect instruments for sounding the lungs and chest and is therefore able to determine the exact condition of the vital organs—consequently can treat such complaints with greater safety and certainty than it is possible for those who guess at the disease and experiment for its cure. He believes that for every malady, there is found in our soil a sure and never-failing remedy.
☞ Patients can receive treatment for $5 per month, except in cases of Cancers and Humors, they vary from $10 to $100. Examination free.
N. B.—See Handbills.
DR. W. LEVINGSTON.
Sept. 24, 1860.-2m.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.
NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.
C. LONG Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the
BEST GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.
Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.
ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

COME AGAIN!
ROBERT KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.
His assortment consists of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,
the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.-3m.

SOUND ON THE BOOT & SHOE QUESTION.
LEVI WESTBROOK Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.
Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS, and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.
Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.
N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

1860.
FALL and WINTER GOODS.
FISHER & SON
Have just received an unusually large and handsome stock of goods, which they offer to the inspection of our community.
Our line of Ladies' Dress Goods, embrace a large variety of Black and Fancy Silks, Printed Cashmeres, Plaids, Poplins. All wool De Laines, (plain and figured,) Lustres, Modenas, French and English Merinoes, Alpaccas, De Laines, Ginghams, Prints, &c.
A large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls, Cloaks, (black and colored,) Cloaking Cloth, Opera Flannels, Nubias, Fancy Hoods, Chenille and Tinsel Head Dresses, &c.
A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.
We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.
Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.
French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.
Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.
A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.
We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.
COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.
FISHER & SON
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW GOODS AGAIN:
THE PLACE TO CALL
IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.
GROCERIES, DRY-GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES; HATS & CAPS; FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST! AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!
G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.
The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.
Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street Don't miss the place.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

DON'T FORGET,
THE NEW STORE.
WALLACE & CLEMENT,
Have just received another stock of new goods, such as
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,
in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.
Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*
FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

H. ROMAN.
NEW CLOTHING FOR *FALL AND WINTER,* JUST RECEIVED AT H. ROMAN'S *CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.*
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square. Huntingdon. [Sept, 24, 1860.]

INDUSTRIAL STOVE WORKS.
WM. C. NEMAN,
No. 33 North Second St., opposite Christ Church, PHILADELPHIA,
Has for sale, the *best family Cooking Stoves in the Market*—a good and faithful servant; the great *provider* for the Family! Every household should have a *reliable* Lehigh Gas Burner Coooking Stove—always reliable, always economical.
Also, the great *Gas Cansuming Heating Stove*, for Parlors, &c.—will burn less fuel and emit more heat than any other stove. For sale, with a large assortment of all kinds of COOKING and HEATING STOVES, Wholesale and Retail. WILLIAM C. NEMAN,
No. 33 North Second St., above Market, Philadelphia.
Sept. 19, 1860.-3m.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.
We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of Watches. Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, of every variety and style.
Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order at short notice. ☞ All goods warranted to be as represented.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, of every description.
STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market Street, South side, Philadelphia.
Sept. 5, 1860.-3m.

GREAT ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.
M. GUTMAN & CO., M. GUTMAN & CO., M. GUTMAN & CO.,
Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
A good assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,
will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.
Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.
M. GUTMAN & CO.
Huntingdon, Sept. 4, 1860.

2,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!
NEW GOODS FOR FALL and WINTER.
BENJ. JACOBS Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of
LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.
The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.
As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.
Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.



SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!
BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.
As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits in cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.
His stock includes a complete variety of
BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS. CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE, OILS. PAINTS, SADDLERY, VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, STEEL. IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE, MOROCCO, LINING SKINS, COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,
Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.
☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜
JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

IF you want handsome Lawns, Delains, and other Dress Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

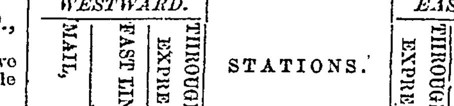
CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
FOR FALL and WINTER,
AT
D. P. GWIN'S STORE.
D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.
The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Lavella Cloth, De Baige, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.
Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.
Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.
Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.
Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.
Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.
Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.
☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

CHEAP WATCHES!
CHEAP WATCHES!!
JACOB LADOMUS,
NO. 618, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA;
Has on hand and is constantly receiving large assorments of *American, English, and Swiss Watches*, which he will sell at lower prices than ever offered.
J. L. would call particular attention to the celebrated AMERICAN WATCH, which for accuracy of time and durability, and less liability of getting out of order, is superior to any other imported watch, made at anything like the same cost. Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, of all styles and patterns.
—ALSO—
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,
with glasses for all sights, with PATENT, as well as the old style frames. All goods sold at my establishment are warranted to be as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed to all yurchasers, at NO. 618, Market Street, Corner of Decatur. [Sept. 19, 1860,-1y.

BLAIR CO. NORMAL SCHOOL AND SEMINARY,
Martinsburg, Blair county Penn'a:
E. J. OSBORN, A. B., J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.
This institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors, MONDAY, the 5th of November, 1860. No expense has been spared to make it thorough and complete in every department.—The building is one of the largest in the State: being constructed and furnished on the most improved modern plans. It contains a hall capable of seating 600 persons, with office, music room, library and class rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 students.
The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and surrounded by a moral, and industrious community. The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, 6 miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Penn'a. Railroad, 12 miles, with daily stage from both places, thus making the school easy of access from all parts of the State.
The objects of the school are:
1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.
2d. The thorough education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English, and ornamental branches.
3d. The preparation of students for college.
The Teaching class will meet daily for lectures, on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, for recitation from some standard work on the subject, or for discussion of the Method of Teaching by the class.
The ladies will have a separate boarding house, and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.
The whole expense (exclusive of the ornamental branches) for boarding, tuition, room rent, fuel, &c., need not exceed $118. per annum. For circulars, with full particulars apply to E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. Everhart, Martinsburg. Blair Co., Pa.
Sept. 19, 1860.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.



WESTWARD.				EASTWARD.		
MAIL.	FAST LINE.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.	MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P.
4 44	6 44	5 49	Newton Hamilton,	10 15	3 08	9 33
4 52	6 50	5 56	Mt. Union,	10 09	3 02	9 24
5 07	7 03	6 09	Mill Creek,	9 56	2 49	9 09
5 21	7 15	6 22	Huntingdon,	9 46	2 39	8 57
5 37	7 26	6 36	Petersburg,	9 31	2 26	8 43
5 45	7 32	6 43	Barree,	9 24	2 19	8 35
5 52	7 37	6 49	Spruce Creek,	9 19	2 13	8 28
6 08	7 53	7 05	Birmingham,	9 01	1 56	8 11
6 17	8 00	7 10	Tyrone,	8 54	1 48	8 03
6 27	8 07	7 19	Tipton,	8 45	1 40	7 53
6 32	8 11	7 23	Fostoria,	8 41	1 36	7 48
6 36	8 14	7 27	Bell's Mills,	8 38	1 33	7 44
6 55	8 25	7 40	Altoona,	8 10	1 15	7 15
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
On and after Wednesday, Sep. 3d, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS,
Leave Huntingdon at 7.40 A. M. & 5.00 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.40 A. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.15 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS,
Leave Hopewell at 10.45 P. M.
" Saxton " 11.20 P. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 1.20 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.

ON SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH, a passenger car will connect with morning train from Huntingdon for Coalmont, Crawford, Barnet and Blair's Station, connecting at the latter place with Hack to Broad Top City, where first class hotel accommodations will be found.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
Sep. 5, 1860. Supt.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.
Public examination of teachers will be held in the respective districts of the county as indicated in the following table:

Shirley and Shirleysburg	Oct. 2d	at Shirleysburg.
Union,	" 4th	" Mapleton.
Penn,	" 6th	" Marklesburg.
Juniata,	" 8th	" Bell Crown S. H.
Jackson,	" 11th	" McAlevy's Fort.
Barree,	" 12th	" Manor Hill.
Hopewell,	" 15th	" Coffee Run.
Tod,	" 16th	" Newburg.
Cass,	" 17th	" Cassville.
Clay,	" 19th	" Scottsville.
Springfield,	" 20th	" Meadow Gap.
Cromwell,	" 22nd	" Orbisonia.
Dublin,	" 23rd	" Pleasant Hill S.H
Tell,	" 25th	" Union S. H.

Commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.
R. McDIVITT,
August 29, 1860. County Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD,
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.
Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.
Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.
Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.70)
Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30
At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catamissa, &c.
Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.43 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.
Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.
The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.
For through tickets and other information apply to
J. J. CLYDE,
July 18, 1860, *General Agent.*

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

For the Farmer.

The Cattle Disease Caused by Immature Food.—There is an interesting article in the *Journal d' Agriculture Pratique*, from the pen of Gustave Hamoir, in which several facts are brought forward to show that cattle feeding on immature food are very liable to *pleuro-pneumonia*—the cattle disease which has caused such a panic during the present summer in Massachusetts.

He states that in seasons favorable to a rank growth of the sugar beet—and when, consequently, the beet is deficient in sugar—cattle fed on the pulp of the beet are subject to this disease. But he has found that if the pulp is steamed in such a way that the steam carries off the volatile matters—alcohol, acetic acid, and essential oils—it is then healthy food.

Several experiments are mentioned which seem to prove the truth of this idea.

There can be no doubt that immature food of any kind is unhealthy. The leaves of turnips, which analysis shows to contain a much larger percentage of nitrogen than the bulbs, are well known to be less nutritious than the bulbs, and have a tendency to cause scours in the sheep and cattle eating them. In Mr. Lawes' experiments on sheep this fact was brought out in a very striking manner.—Sheep fed on turnips manured with superphosphate of lime did well and gave a fair increase; while sheep fed on the same kind of turnips and grown in the same field, and fed out of at the same time, but which were dressed with a large quantity of ammonia, not only did not increase in weight but actually lost in flesh, and were so evidently ill-fed that it was necessary to discontinue the experiment. Analysis showed these turnips to contain a much higher percentage of nitrogen than those grown with the superphosphates of lime—in other words, they were deficient in carbonceous matter. The ammonia caused them to continue growing late in the fall, and they were when gathered far rom being perfectly matured.

Sugar beets, heavily dressed with ammoniacal manures are well known to be deficient in sugar, and the manufacturers of beet-root sugar do not like excessively heavy crops.—M. Hamoir states that the years when the crops of beets were unusually heavy were the years when the cattle disease most prevailed, and we have no doubt it was caused by the beets being immature. We see no reason to doubt that immature grass, or that grown on low wet land, would also be injurious.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Fattening Turkeys.—Much has been published of late in our agricultural journals, in relation to the ailamentary properties of charcoal. It has been repeatedly asserted, that domestic fowls may be fattened on it without any other food, and that too, in a a shorter time than on the most nutritive grains. I made an experiment, and must say that the result surprised me, as I had always been rather skeptical. Four turkeys were confined in a pen and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same brood, were also at the same time confined in another pen, and fed daily on the same articles, but with one pint of finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their meal and potatoes. They also had a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of one-and-a-half pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with charcoal, they being much the fattest, and the most greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor.—*Germantown Tel.*

To Remove Horses from a Building on Fire.—The great difficulty of getting horses from a stable, where surrounding buildings are in a state of conflagration, is well known. Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times* says a gentleman whose horses had been in great peril from such a cause, having in vain tried to save them hit upon the experiment of having them harnessed, when, to his astonishment, they were led from the stable without difficulty.

Cashmere Goats in Kentucky.—R. W. Scott, of Kentucky, informs the *Ohio Cultivator* that G. W. Ogden, of Fayette county, has a flock of eighty Cashmere goats, grades and full bloods, male and female. He was astonished to see "how rapidly the short haired scrub is transformed into the fine wool-bearing Cashmere—four or five crosses appearing to make them in all respects equal to pure-bred animals from imported stock."

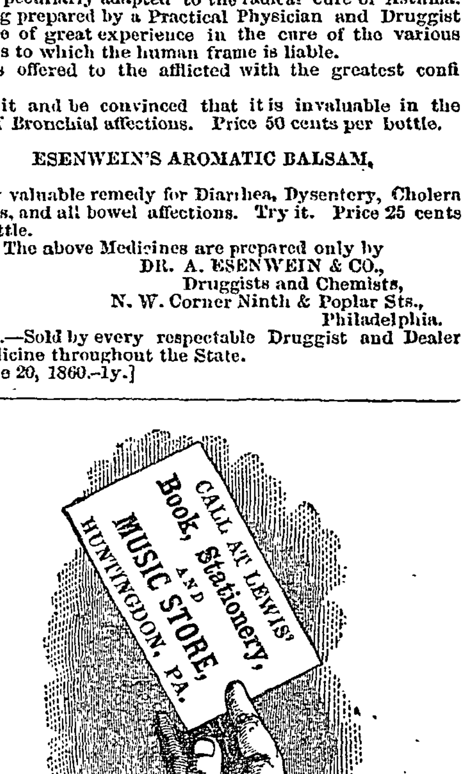
Milk Becoming Thick While Sweet.—A writer to the *Boston Cultivator* states that a few years since he fed a cow on "cut feed" mixed with Indian meal. After she had eaten two or three bushels of meal, the quantity of milk became less and the quality richer, and in a few minutes after the milk was drawn it became thick, like jelly, yet remained perfectly sweet. He says he "cut short" the meal, and there was no further trouble.

To Kill Roaches.—Borax powder sprinkled about the kitchen, closets, pantries, sinks, drawers, etc., within the course of a few days, almost completely exterminates roaches, with which nearly every house is infested.—Unlike most other remedies, it is perfectly harmless, in case it should come in contact with food. Quantity, from ¼ to ½ pound.

Cure for a Felon.—Cut a hole in a lemon and wear it on the finger over the felon, like a thimble. So says an exchange.

DR. ESENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL,
Is the best Best Medicine in the World for the cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the heart, Diptherir, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.
It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.
Being prepared by a Practical Physician and Druggist and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.
It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.
Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. Price 50 cents per bottle.

ESENWEIN'S AROMATIC BALSAM,
A very valuable remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all bowel affections. Try it. Price 25 cents per bottle.
☞ The above Medicines are prepared only by
DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. Corner Ninth & Poplar Sts.,
Philadelphia.
N. B.—Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicine throughout the State.
[June 20, 1860.-1y.]



"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of
FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
Cheap Book, Stationery and Music Store,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.
The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Song Book, No. 5,
The Dime Song Book, No. 6.
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.
For sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

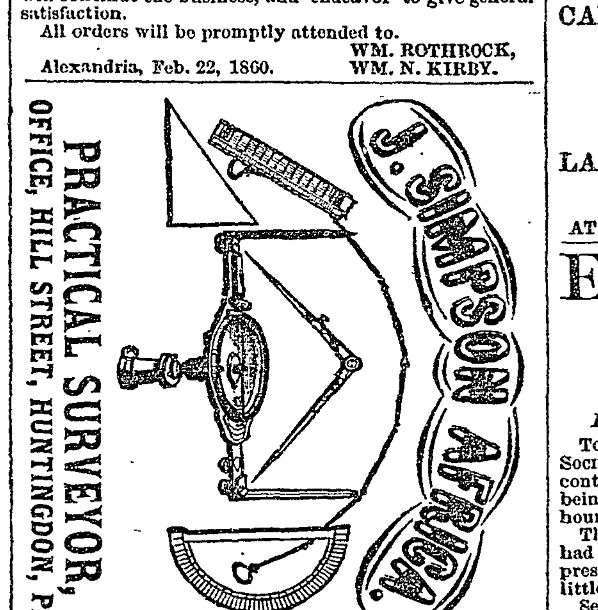
D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnetsfor sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—
ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.
R. C. McGILL.
Alexandria, March 7, 1860-1y.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—
NEW FIRM!
The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.
All orders will be promptly attended to.
WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.



JOHN PTASZYK,
PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.
☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859-1y.]

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up Partnership Papers and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.
It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.
It Tells You The laws for the Collection of Debts, with the Statutes of Limitation, and amount and kind of property Exempt from Execution in every State.
It Tells You How to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the Insolvent Laws of every State.
It Tells You The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord and Tenant.
It Tells You What constitutes Libel and Slander, and the Law as to Marriage Dower, the Wife's Right in Property, Divorce and Alimony.
It Tells You The Law for Mechanics' Liens in every State, and the Naturalization Laws of this country, and how to comply with the same.
It Tells You The law concerning Pensions and how to obtain one, and the Pre-Emption Laws to Public Lands.
It Tells You The Law for Patents, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with Interferences, Assignments and Table of Fees.
It Tells You How to make your Will, and how to Administer on an Estate, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.
It Tells You The meaning of Law Terms in general use, and explains to you the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers of both the General and State Governments.
It Tells You How to keep out of Law, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.
☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—
J. H. O. Corbin has, from this date, become a member of the firm of
SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,
in which name the business will still be conducted.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
Quick Sales and Small Profits.—ORDERS *received a* Lewis' *Book and Stationery Store, for all new and old Books published in the United States. Books ordered every week.*

SAY AND SEAL,
By the author of "Wide, Wide World," and the authort of "Dollars and Cents."—2 vols., 12 mo.; publishers price $2,00.
In evidence of the great popularity of this work, we need only say that 30,000 COPIES of the English edition have already been sold, and, up to the present time, we have been unable to furnish the books as rapidly as ordered.
We invite attention to the following notices:
"The authors have turned their intellectual wealth to the best purposes. Such books are better than hundreds of mere controversial sermons."—R. Shelton Mackenzie.
"'Say and Seal' is indeed a true, beautiful home book, that will be read with delight and profit by tens of thousands of our people."—Evening Bulletin.
"Decidedly the best book emanating from the authoress of 'Wide, Wide World.'"—Inquirer.
"A delightful book it is."—The Press.
"It is superior to 'Wide, Wide World.'"—North American.

THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY,
A handsome book for Biblical Students and Sunday School Teachers, and a Guide to Family Scripture Reading, beautifully illustrated.—Large 12 mo., cloth, gilt side and back. Publishers' price $1.
This book makes the Bible a pleasant as well as profound subject of study. It leaves no difficult or obscure point unexplained. It renders every passage clear. It is exactly the volume that every family, which reads at all imperatively needs to place beside the Bible, as its best companion.
THIS VOLUME ANSWERS 1,493 QUESTIONS IN A CLEAR MANNER.
TESTIMONIALS OF THE CLERGY.
"I have given some attention to the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and feel bound to say that it seems to me to contain a vast amount of information on Biblical subjects, conveyed in a clear manner, illustrated by many valuable cuts, and printed on good paper. It constitutes a valuable addition to the apparatus of the Teacher, Parent, and private Christian."
Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D.
Bishop of Pennsylvania.
"I have examined the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and find it to be a repartory of facts on Biblical subjects, set forth in a plain and intelligible way. Indeed, I am surprised at the amount of matter that is compressed into this volume. For use in families and schools, I consider it the best book of the kind I have seen."
Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., LL. D.,
President of the Troy University, and Pastor of St. Paul's Church (Methodist Episcopal,) New York.
"The attention I have given your book satisfies me that it cannot fail to give important aid to all students of the Bible, and especially that large class who have neither time nor means to bestow on larger or more critical works. The plan of your work is excellent, and the matter well chosen. It should have a large circulation. It will certainly be of great use in the study of the Holy Scriptures."
Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD,
Pastor of the Eighth street Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

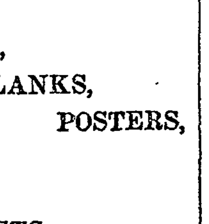
WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by
JAS. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.



THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as
HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.
CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,
304 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.



ANOTHER TRIUMPH!
Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.
To the President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—
That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.
Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.
The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.
The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.
Geo. W. Woodward,
John W. Geary,
J. P. Rutherford,
Alfred S. Gillett.

STILL ANOTHER.
Wilmington, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. Evans & Watson, Philadelphia.
Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,
BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!
Knoxville, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.
Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:
Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.
THOMAS J. POWELL.
☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
Huntingdon, Pa.
OSGOOD'S Speller. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

PUMP MAKING.—
The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, with good timber, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and boarding are found, from 25 to 33 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.
ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,
Penna.
Refers to—
J. Sowell Sewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, John Scott, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon; and to Geo. Bucher, John Porter, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.
March 28, 1860-6m.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to
D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of
FISHER & SON.

A CARD.—
DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.
April 18, 1860-tf.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of
J. A. BROWN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medi-cines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

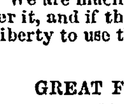
WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
References—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Deal-ers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.



COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Gro-cery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

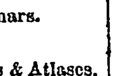
H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*
Dec. 28, 1859.

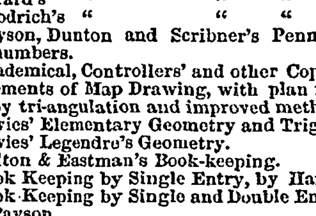
JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.
My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.
April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

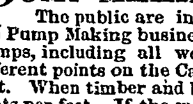


DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.



VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES,
S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, Philadelphia.
Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.
Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.
October 19, 1859-1y.



THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK ANDSTATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER— ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

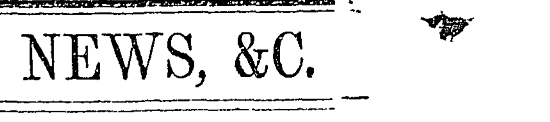
GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

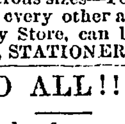
IF you want handsome Lawns, Delains, and other Dress Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.



BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—
A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!! ☞
The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. Brandy, H. Gin, P. Whiskey, and Mr. Lager Beer, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

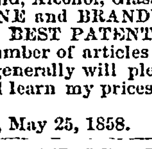
CLOCKS, *WATCHES*
and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.



JOSEPH REIGGER.
Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.
TRY THE NEW STORE,
On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.
THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES.
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.
ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, *Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables* and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE
THE HOUSE: A New Pocket Manual of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.
THE GARDEN: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.
THE FARM: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.
DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A New Pocket Manual of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO TALK: A New Pocket Manual of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO BEHAVE: A New Pocket Manaul of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN,
Drafting and Drawing Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED, Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beau-tiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.